The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2427. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS BY THE ARABIA.

INTERESTING WAR INTELLIGENCE.

Concentration of Troops for a Decisive Battle.

BOTH ARMIES BEING REINFORCED.

Garibaldi Threatening the Southern Tyrol.

A Landing from the French Fleet to be Made Near Venice.

DEPARTURE OF KOSSUTH FOR GENOA.

Probability of Prussia Taking Part in the War.

Vast Warlike Preparations in Russia.

CONSTITUTION OF THE NEW BRITISH MINISTRY.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines, office No. 21 Wall-st.]

SACKVILLE, N. B., Wednesday, June 29.

The R. M. steamship *Arabia* left Liverpool at 10½ A. M. of the 18th inst.

The steamship *City of Baltimore* reached Liverpool at 3 P. M. of the 15th inst.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

A telegram from Vienna 16th, says that General Count SCHLICK had taken command of the Second army instead of General GYULAI, and that the French had established a dépôt at Antwari, on the Albanian coast, and disembarked large quantities of gold coin there.

The last accounts from NAPOLEON's head-quarters say he was concentrating his forces in order to attack the Austrians with an overwhelming force, and it was believed in Paris that a decisive battle would be fought in the course of a week.

The following bulletins had been received *viâ* Turin:

TURIN, Wednesday, June 15.

The Austrians are retreating from the Oglio and the allied armies continue to advance.

Austrian *corps de armée* which had left Ancona for Pessaro were being directed towards the lower Po to be joined to the troops in the provinces of Venice.

It is at present uncertain whether Ancona has been entirely evacuated by the Austrians.

Modena and Brescella are free. The numerous Municipalities of the Romagna had pronounced for the national cause.

The allied army passed the Serio on the 13th, marching towards the River Oglio. Their advanced guard is at Coccaglio.

The head-quarters of the King of Sardinia are at Paluzzuolo. [The last station between the River Oglio and Brescia.—ED. TIMES]

GARIBALDI was at Brescia on the 12th. URBAN's corps quitted Coccaglio on the 13th, and appeared to be retiring to Arzinovi.

An Austrian bulletin dated Verona, 15th, says the different *corps d'armée* took their allotted positions unmolested by the enemy.

The division of General D'URBAN alone sustained a fight at Castinodolo with GARIBALDI's band, which, although amounting to 4,000 men with four pieces of cannon, was repulsed by the Austrians.

The official Austrian correspondence says that the organization for the defence of the Tyrolese territory was progressing. Several companies had been already drawn out, and others were getting in readiness. The mountain passes were all occupied.

Vienna letters say that the *corps d'armée* commanded by the Archduke CHARLES, was beginning to leave for Italy. The third corps, under the Archduke ALBERT, was moving from upper and lower Austria to Trieste.

A thirteenth Austrian *corps d'armée* was about to be formed and was also destined for Italy.

A second Austrian extraordinary levy is to be terminated by the 15th of September, and the standard military stature of the men reduced.

GARIBALDI's corps is represented as becoming daily more formidable. It was threatening the Southern Tyrol, where the people were getting extremely impatient of Austrian rule.

A late telegram, *viâ* Berne, announces that a numerous Austrian corps had arrived at Grossoto in the Valtelline, and had advanced towards Tirano.

The Swiss Federal Council had ordered the occupation, by the Federal troops, of the Pass of Mureto, between the Grisons and the Valtelline.

It was reported *viâ* Vienna, that extensive preparations were making for attacking the Allies.

The French fleet in the Adriatic have received powerful reinforcements, and it was expected a landing would shortly be attempted between Venice and Trieste. The first detachment of siege flotilla had left Toulon for the Adriatic. It is asserted that the French were about to occupy Ancona.

The Sardinian Commissioner Extraordinary in Tuscany, had issued a decree opening the various new ports to the reception of breadstuffs.

It is stated that the King of Sardinia has ordered the arrest of the Colonel of one of the Sardinian regiments, for having, contrary to discipline and obvious policy, addressed a proclamation to the Roman Legation.

The *Times*' Paris correspondent speaks of the dissatisfaction of some Italians at the territorial accessions of the King of Sardinia. They protest against his taking possession of Lombardy, and require a confederation, not a fusion.

GARIBALDI, when at Milan, had interviews with the Emperor and King of Sardinia.

The *Nord* says a second series of operations by the Allies will be simultaneously commenced by sea and land. The allied troops are all to be put in movement to invest the Austrian fortresses. Prince NAPOLEON with his force will proceed without delay towards Lessespo to support the right wing of the French army.

A Turin journal publishes a proclamation by KLAPKA, drawn up for distribution amongst the Hungarian soldiers in the Austrian army. A Polish Legion is said to be forming in Italy, an Hungarian at Genoa.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONSTITUTION OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

The new Ministry is constituted as follows, but has not been officially announced:

First Lord of the Treasury—Viscount Palmerston.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—W. E. Gladstone.
Foreign Secretary—Lord John Russell.
Home Secretary—Sir G. C. Lewis.
Colonial Secretary—Duke of Newcastle.
War Secretary—Sidney Herbert.
India Secretary—Sir C. Wood.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Duke of Somerset.
Lord Chancellor—Lord Campbell.
President of the Council—Earl Granville.
Privy Seal—Duke of Argyle.
Postmaster-General—Lord Elgin.
President of Board of Trade—Mr. Cobden.
President of Poor Law Board—Milner Gibson.
First Commissioner of Works—Mr. Cardwell.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Sir G. Grey.

Sir A. COCKBURN succeeds Lord CAMPBELL as Lord Chief-Justice of England.

Sir BENJ. HALL is to be created a Peer.

Parliament reassembled on the 17th.

Lord DERBY, in the House of Lords, officially announced the resignation of his Cabinet, and, in doing so, he warmly defended the Foreign policy of Lord MALMESBURY.

Earl GRANVILLE reserved an explanation of the policy of the new Government for a future day.

The House adjourned till the 21st.

In the Commons Mr. DISRAELI announced the resignation of the Cabinet, and moved a further adjournment till the 21st. Agreed to.

The official documents relative to the postal contract with the Galway line are published. The service will not commence till June, 1860. The Government had refused to dispence with the condition requiring communication with New-York *viâ* Newfoundland, in six days.

The work on the *Great Eastern* was rapidly progressing, and there was no doubt that she will be finished and at sea before the end of September.

The *Times*' City Article, of Friday evening, says: "The English Funds have been languid to-day, but without any material decline; a general increase of anxiety being observable with regard to the tone of Continental opinion on the probable extension of the war. In the Foreign Exchange, this afternoon, there was no change. In the Discount market the few bills negotiated were below 2½ per cent.

The West India Mail steamer had arrived with more than half a million sterling in specie, but including none from Mexico.

FRANCE.

The Paris Bourse tended downwards, and on the 17th Rentes closed at 62f. 60c. for money, and 62f. 45c. for account.

The *Moniteur* would soon publish a decree conferring promotion, honors, and crosses on nearly a thousand persons for military services in Italy.

It was reported that the Generals under PELLISIER are forthwith to repair to their respective stations, and it was considered not improbable that the army now called the Army of the East would soon be denominated the Army of the Rhine.

The Emperor is said to have demanded a hundred thousand men for Italy, to besiege the Austrian fortresses.

The French Army of Observation on the Rhine frontiers numbers seventy-one thousand.

AUSTRIA.

An imperial decree proclaims that the public will receive for the interest on the national loan now due, either bank notes of 125 florins for every 100 florins, or second Government bonds redeemable with compound interest in five years.

Commercial letters from Vienna describe the financial condition of Austria as one of complete bankruptcy.

RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburg says if Prussia allows herself to be goaded into menacing steps, Russia will concentrate troops on the Galician frontiers, and send detachments of her fleet to the Prussian Baltic ports.

TURKEY.

It is said that the 12th of June was the day appointed for the rising in European Turkey.

The political ferment in Servia was increasing.

GREECE.

Demonstrations in honor of the French victories had taken place in Greece.

Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LONDON, Saturday, June 18—A. M.

KOSSUTH has left London for Paris, with French passports. On Monday next he will arrive at Genoa, where a becoming reception awaits him. He will have an audience of NAPOLEON, but no grounds exist for the report in circulation as to his plans.

An amnesty has been granted to the political prisoners at Naples on the strong remonstrance of Mr. ELLIOTT, the British Minister.

The *Times*, in its City Article of last evening, quotes advices from Frankfort, which state that the German Confederation are understood to have resolved that 80,000 men, namely: 40,000 Prussians and 40,000 Austrians, shall be stationed on the Rhine.

There were also strong rumors that Prussia will issue some decisive announcement in the course of a few days.

According to the prevalent conjecture, peace is to be proposed to the Emperor NAPOLEON on certain conditions, and if these are refused, Germany is to enter into the war. Under these circumstances there is great anxiety, and stagnation in all commercial cities.

The *Times* also says that Russia is making vast warlike preparations at all the naval dépôts. The Neva division of the fleet is reported to number 88 first-class ships, and the Baltic fleet 35 sail of the line, of which 14 (screw) are at Cronstadt.

The *Times* accounts for the recent shipments of gold from St. Petersburgh to London as payment for machinery made in America and elsewhere. Large Russian orders are lying still unexecuted in England.

The *Times* adds to its list of Ministers the following Under-Secretaries: India, Mr. Baring; Home, Mr. Clive; War, Lord Ripon; Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Whitbread; Secretary of the Poor Law, Mr. Gilpin; Vice-President of the Council of Education and Solicitor-General, Sir H. H. Keating. Household Officers: Steward, Lord St. Germains; Master of the Horse, Marquis of Aylesbury; Master of the Buckhounds, Earl of Beesboro; Mistress of the Robes, Duchess of Sutherland.

The *Daily News* thinks that the Cabinet is not yet complete, and complains of the manner in which Mr. MILNER GIBSON has been moved from post to post, to make room for the old class of placemen.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report the weather favorable for the crops. FLOUR very dull, and declined 3d.@4d. on the week; the quotations are 10s. 6d.@13s. 6d. WHEAT dull, and declined 3d.@4d. on Tuesday, but the market on Friday was firmer, at the following quotations: Western Red, 8s.@9s. 8d.; do. White, 9s. 6d.@10s. 6d.; Southern White, 10s.@12s. In CORN there had been a slight decline on all kinds since Tuesday, but the demand was better; Mixed, 6s.@6s. 2d.; Yellow, 6s. 1d.@6s. 4d, White, 8s.@8s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and JAMES MCHENRY & Co. quote PROVISIONS dull and a trifle lower. BEEF heavy and declined 3s.@5s. on the inferior qualities. PORK also heavy and declined 2s. 6d., but quotations were nominal. LARD heavy with little inquiry, and quotations nominal. TALLOW unchanged and market languid; Butchers' quoted 56s. BACON heavy and declined 1s.@2s.; but quotations were nominal.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The brokers and other circulars quote ASHES dull; Pots, 28s.@28s. 6d.; Pearls, 30s. 6d. SUGAR buoyant and holders demanding an advance. COFFEE firm RICE dull. QUERCITRON BARK unchanged. FISH OILS inactive; Sperm quoted at £90; Linseed dull, and sales small at 29s 6d. RESIN steady at 4s.@4s. 1d. for Common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING BROTHERS' Circular quotes WHEAT dull at a decline on the week of 3s.@4s. IRON dull, with small sales at former prices. SUGAR and COFFEE firm. FISH OIL dull. LINSEED OIL, 28s.@28s. 6d. RICE quiet. SALTPETRE declined 2s.@3s. TIN—English, declined 4s. TALLOW quiet. TEA unchanged.

HAVRE MARKET.

HAVRE, Wednesday, June 15.

BREADSTUFFS declined. ASHES dull and prices weak. RICE quiet. COFFEE buoyant. SUGAR firm.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Messrs. BELL & Co. report that State Stocks were steady and unchanged in price. Railroads inactive; Illinois Central shares 41@40 discount.

BARING BROTHERS report prices rather stiffer, but not quotably higher.

Ohio 6 ℔ cent. Stock	98	@100
Pennsylvania 5 ℔ cent. Stock	81	@ 83
Pennsylvania 5 ℔ cent. Bonds	84	@ 85
Virginia 6 ℔ cent. Bonds, '86	85	@ 87
Virginia 5 ℔ cent. Stg. Bonds, '88	83	@ 85
Boston 4½ ℔ cent. Stg. Bonds	89	@ 91
Illinois Central 7 ℔ cent. Freeland, 1860	85	@ 87
Illinois Central Shares	42	@ 40dis.
Michigan Central 8 ℔ cent., 1869	83	@ 85
Michigan Central Shares	40	@ 45
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent, not convert, 1883	81	@ 83
New-York Central 7s, Convertible, 1864	89	@ 91
Erie Shares	5	@ 7
Panama 7 ℔ cent. 1st mort., 1859	100	@102
Panama 1st Mortgage, 1865	92	@ 94
United States 6s of 1868	99	@100
United States 5s of 1874	94	@ 95
Alabama Fives	75	@ 77
Maryland 5 ℔ cent. Stg. Bonds	94	@ 96

The *Times* of Friday says: The market was generally unchanged, and quotes sales of Illinois Central at 41@40 discount; New-York Central, 14@15.

Arrival of the Arabia at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 29.

The R. M. steamship *Arabia* arrived here at 11 o'clock this evening. The papers by her contain nothing to add to the dispatch already transmitted over the wires from Sackville.

The *Arabia's* mails will be sent South over the New-Haven Road, by the train which leaves here at an early hour to-morrow (Thursday) morning, and which is due in New-York about 5 o'clock the same afternoon.

COMMENCEMENTS.

One Hundred and Twelfth Anniversary of the College of New-Jersey.

Meeting of the Class of '49—Junior Orations—The Commencement Exercises—Improvements During the Year.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PRINCETON, Wednesday, June 29, 1859.

Last evening, immediately after the Alumni meeting, those members of the Class of '49, who have come hither to celebrate the decennial anniversary of their graduation, assembled with the deliberate purpose of having a good time, and they carried out their intentions to the letter.

W. A. INGRAHAM, who carried off the first honors awarded the Class at its graduation, discharged the duties of President of the meeting, and EZRA HUNT, Esq., those devolving on the Vice-President. LUTHER G. THOMAS was elected Secretary, and handed over to history the deeds, great and small, achieved by his classmates during the decade which has transpired since they left these "classic shades." From the record which he read, it appears that but five members of the Class of '49 are deceased. Eighty-five were graduated, and 80 of them are still living. At one time the Class had on its rolls the goodly number of 110, but the spirit of rebellion which ran riot, as one of the speakers at the Alumni meeting yesterday soberly but happily expressed it, kept 25 from receiving diplomas. Doctors outnumber lawyers and ministers together among them, so that the Class has directed its energies rather to looking after men's bodies than their property and souls, and, what is stranger still, the unmarried men still have a large majority over the married. Of course, the Class attribute this to the fastidious taste of its members. Ladies, perhaps, would differ with them, and claim that the careful discrimination belonged on their side. Of course I shall not incur the responsibility of deciding between them. After the history of the class had been read, appropriate toasts were appropriately responded to, and when their spirits so overflowed that the room could not contain them, the convivialists adjourned to the horse-block in front of the Mansion House, where they made themselves merry until the night was far advanced.

THE JUNIOR ORATIONS

Were delivered last evening in the Church. Orators are elected to represent Whig and Clio Halls, and it will easily be believed that they do all in their power to sustain the reputation of their respective Societies, particularly as audiences, embodying all the "beauty and fashion" of this section of New-Jersey, assemble to honor the occasion.

The orators and subjects last evening were as follows:

WHIG HALL ORATORS.

Samuel J. Humphreys, Miss.—*The Sun of Austerlitz.*
E. Bayard Seabrook, S. C.—*Retributive Justice.*
P. L. Van Rennselaer, N.J.—*The Restoration of Italy.*
S. S. Orris, Penn.—*Worth.*

CLIO HALL ORATORS.

William H. Wright, N. Y.—*Thought: Progressive and Imperishable.*
John S. Condit, N. J.—*The Standard of the Cross.*
W. Crawford Harris, Ga.—*The Superiority of Mind over Matter.*
J. H. Scofield, N. Y.—*America's Thinkers.*

The addresses were creditable. That of Mr. HUMPHREY was particularly deserving mention. He has a fine voice and an easy delivery. Mr. VAN RENNSELAER's oration was an impressive one in itself, though it was hardly delivered with sufficient force. Mr. CONDIT gives good promise both as a writer and speaker, as does Mr. SCOFIELD. There was one feature of the performances which is deserving the severest censure. When the exercises were half complete, and while the speakers were delivering their addresses, innumerable pamphlets were hurled down upon the heads of the auditors. There were two varieties of them. One had a modest brown paper cover, and contained twenty-five or thirty pages. The other, which contained about a hundred pages, had a glaring red outside. These pamphlets are called "Rakes," and are got up by subscription; the one by the Sophomore Class to ridicule the Freshmen, the other by the Freshmen Class to ridicule Sophomores. Apart from the discourtesy displayed in the manner of distributing these documents, which of course it would be useless to notice, the pamphlets themselves are deserving decided reprehension. Page after page of them is filled with the most scurrilous abuse of individuals. They are not even dignified enough to be sarcastic, and a faithful search has failed to discover the first particle of wit. It gives one new ideas of the depravity of student nature to see with what virulence individuals assail their college mates, not even contenting themselves with concealing their attacks by designating the subjects of them with titles which their immediate acquaintances only would recognize. As long as the audience snatches up these pamphlets, and as long as the Faculty makes no effort to ferret out their authors, so long they will continue to be issued, and so long they will disgrace the College, for they are carried to all parts of the country by those in whose hands they fall.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

On such a day as this, the topographical situation of Princeton is a most fortunate one. It is one of those days when chickens run around the barn-yards with open beaks and distended wings; when shirt-collars have a decidedly despairing look, and when their owners eddy into every room which displays the sign "Ice Cream" or "Soda Water with choice Syrups," as instinctively as chips or leaves seek out every nook along the brook side. Yet ladies consented, and were even anxious, to undergo the preliminary rush and crush of getting good seats in the church where the Commencement exercises are to be held. Out in the country farmers and their boys have laid down the shovel and the hoe to bring their wives and sweethearts to hear the young men speak, and all the gardens within ten miles around have been levied on to furnish floral favors wherewith the "ladies' men" shall be rewarded for all the attentions they have shown the fair sex of the town and its vicinity during the four years of their residence here. Shortly after 9 o'clock the procession is formed at the College chapel in the order prescribed on such occasions. Dr. MACLEAN leading, arrayed in the canonicals of his office, for the scholastic gown is still prescribed, and not proscribed, here. On the stage are Governor NEWELL, *ex officio* President of the Board of Trustees of the College, Ex-Governors PENNINGTON and HAINES, Judge W. H. DAYTON, the Rev. Drs. VAN RENNSELAER, of Burlington, PHILLIPS, of New-York, MAGIE, of Elizabeth, and others of the Board of Trustees and Faculty. Music by the band gives the audience an opportunity to settle themselves in their seats. Dr. MACLEAN then offers an appropriate and feeling prayer, and the exercises proceed in the following order:

Alfred H. Kellogg, Pa.—The Latin Salutatory.
*Samuel R. Colwell, Pa.—The English Salutatory.
George W. Ketcham, N. J.—The Philosophical Oration.
George Gray, Del.—Galileo's Oath.
William B. Wright, N. Y.—Self sufficiency.

MUSIC.

Anderson L. Brearley, N. J.—Policy and Principle.
Wm. Alfred McAtee, Md.—Christianity an Educating Power.
*James Craig, Fla.—Tiberius Gracchus.
F. Lafayette Kenyon, Conn.—The Mission of Science.
*Joseph H. Robinson, N. Y.—The Individual.
William P. Lloyd, N. J.—Life.

MUSIC.

James B. Kennedy, Penn.—The Tyranny of Prejudice.
David Magie, Jr. N. Y.—True Republicanism.
*Frederick Stump, Md.—Falsus in Uno, Falsus in Omnibus.
Robert A. Condit, N. Y.—Great Men.
Charles B. Morris, N. J.—The World's Tests of Great Men.

MUSIC.

*John W. Frierson, La.—Patriotism, the Guiding Star to Fame.
*Edgar Holden, N. J.—A Poem.
*Ira Percy Clark, N. Y.—War.
*Grant Weidman, Penn.—The Last of the Stuarts.
*Julian D. Janvier, Del.—Perseverance.
Theodoric C. Lyon, Miss.—Eloquence of Erskine.
James W. Reese, Md.—Classical Oration.
Telfair Hodgson, Va.—Hypatia.
Otis B. Webster, N. H.—The Future of Eloquence.
*S. Hepburn Pollock, Penn.—The Good Time Coming.
*Sylvester Woodbridge, Cal.—The Influence of the Beautiful.
Frank B. Hodge, N. J.—The Influence of Literature upon the Destiny of America.
Sussex Delaware Davis, Penn.—States and Statesmen.
J. Newton Dickson, Penn.—The Nation's best Monuments.
*Charles P. Glover, N. J.—Past and Present.

MUSIC.

*John Cornell, N. J.—The Philosophy of the Ancients.
*Thomas Humphreys, Md.—Our Physical career contrasted with our Moral,
Robert Edgar, N. Y.—Responsibilities of Scholars.
A. Augustine Lyon, Miss.—Our Glory and our Shame.
Thomas I. McKaig, Jr., Md.—Oliver Cromwell.
*Wm. Arthur Conover, N. J.—Encouragements to the Acquisition of Knowledge.
*R. Bellville Watson, Penn.—Emancipation in Russia.

*Excused.

Among the honors the Latin Salutatory ranks first, the English Salutatory second, and the Valedictory third.

No one will expect me to criticise the performances at length. Should I attempt to do so there would be decisions given which would be decidedly at variance with the judgment of the ladies, as they indicated their preferences by bouquets, and any action of that kind would of course be impolitic and exceedingly unwise. But the temperature was up to the melting point during the continuance of the exercises, and it is not at all to be wondered at that President McLEAN should have found his silk gown so uncomfortably warm that he slipped it off his shoulders at every convenient opportunity; that fat men should have put on an air strongly suggestive of SIDNEY SMITH's receipt for keeping cool on a warm Summer's day,—to take off your flesh and sit in your bones;—nor finally was it at all surprising that young ladies should have found it a great deal more comfortable to talk to their next neighbor than to listen to dry disquitions from the stage, until President MACLEAN felt called upon to administer them a severe rebuke for their want of attention.

THE AFTERNOON EXERCISES.

No sooner was the church emptied in the morning than a relay of auditors who had taken their dinner in advance began to pour in and to occupy the empty seats. The feature of the exercises which seemed to excite the most interest was the promised delivery of a Master's Oration by JOHN P. JACKSON, Jr. No oration of this kind has been delivered since 1852, and the fact that the one who was to deliver it on the present occasion took the first honors of his class on his graduation in 1856, created avowed anticipations of a performance of more than ordinary interest.

After music by the band, Mr. JACKSON came forward, and was greeted with hearty applause.

He said that one hundred years ago, in the Newark Court-house, the degree of Master of Arts was for the first time conferred by the College of New-Jersey. Then JONATHAN BELCHER *quondam* the aristocratic Governor of Massachusetts, was pleased to accept the honor. At a later period, said Mr. J., graduates were obliged—*horresco referens*—to remain one week at College, one week previous to Commencement; to submit to the regulations and to make such preparations as the Faculty deemed necessary. A graphic and pleasing sketch of the state of learning in the country when the College was founded was given; then the influence it had exerted in advancing the cause of learning was touched on, and the Speaker passed into a discussion of the reason why it was claimed that the present system of Collegiate education was efficient in making men. First of all the mind becomes accustomed to severe effort and skilled in processes of investigation; next the student's mind is enlarged by his knowledge of the simplicity and constancy of all great truths; then, too, the comprehensive nature of the course of study pursued is such as to give one an accurate idea of the great problems of life and of social economy. Having thus sketched the intellectual advantages of a collegiate education, Mr. J. proceeded to show the benefit of working in company with others, and to combat the idea that intellectual culture unfitted men for the stirring combats of real life. By way of illustrating the last point, he alluded to the influence of Princeton minds—thoroughly educated as they were—on the formation of the Constitution of the United States. He cited a passage from a lecture delivered by the Hon. JOEL PARKER, formerly Chief Justice of New-Hampshire, now at the head of the Cambridge Law School, to show that he did not overrate the influence exerted by President WITHERSPOON in the Constitutional Convention. In conclusion, the speaker said that it had not fallen to the lot of Princeton to prove a nursery for the ultraists, the agitators and the fanatics of the day; she had no representatives in the so-called Associations for the Reformation of Society, or for conferring rights on women which no woman wants. But when the maintenance of great social institutions is concerned, when a conception of the grand foundations of national polity is demanded to prepare the world for safe and steady advancement, to advance it when prepared has been the proud mission of the College. With a glowing eulogy on the institution, Mr. JACKSON closed, amid prolonged applause.

Conferring of degrees, honorary and in course, was next in order. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon the fifty-five members of the Graduating Class, as follows:

George C. Beekman, Middletown; John Henry Brady, Abbeville, S. C.; Anderson L. Brearley, Trenton; Ira Percy Clark, Genesee, N. Y.; John W. Cleveland, Washington, Geo.; Hugh L. Cole, Newbern, N. C.; Samuel R. Colwell, Philadelphia; Robert A. Condit, Oswego, N. Y.; Wm. Arthur Conover, Freehold; John Cornell, Weston; James Craig, Tallahassee, Fla.; Sussex Delaware Davis, Philadelphia; J Newton Dickson, Philadelphia; Charles H. Dougal, Milton, Penn.; Robert Edgar, York, N. Y.; John W. Frierson, De Soto Parish, La.; Charles P. Glover, Trenton; Thomas Goldthwaite, Mobile, Ala.; George Gray, Newcastle, Del.; Frank B. Hodge, Princeton; Telfair Hodgson, Fluvanna County, Va.; Edgar Holden, Newark; Thomas Humphreys, Salisbury, Md.; Julian D. Janvier, Newcastle, Del.; Alfred H. Kellogg, Philadelphia; James B. Kennedy, Lancaster County, Penn.; F. Lafayette Kenyon, Hartford, Conn.; George W. Ketcham, Newark; Wm. P. Lloyd, Trenton; A. Augustine Lyon, Columbus, Miss.; Theodoric C. Lyon, Columbus, Miss.; Wm. Alfred McAtee, Hagerstown, Md.; Thomas I. McKaig, Jr., Cumberland, Md.; David Magie, Jr., New-York City; J. Bell Mhoon, Tuscumbia, Ala.; Charles B. Morris, West Bloomfield; Walter S. Oliphant, Medford; S. Hepburn Pollock, Milton, Penn.; James W. Reese, Westminster, Md.; Joseph H. Robinson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John H. Rodney, Newcastle, Del.; H. Everett Russell, New York City; Frederick Stump, Perryville, Md.; Charles L. Sykes, Springfield, N. Y.; Robert Tarleton, Mobile, Ala.; Chester Van Syckel, Perryville; Edwin M. Ward, Bloomfield; R. Belville Watson, Milton, Penn.; Otis B. Webster, Chester, N. H.; Grant Weidman, Lebanon, Penn.; Henry W. Williams, San Francisco, Cal.; Sylvester Woodbridge, Benicia, Cal.; Wm. B. Wright, Goshen, N. Y.; James Rucks Yerger, Jackson, Miss.; Abram Zabriskie, Jersey City.

Sixty-three members of the class of 1856 received the degree of Master of Arts.

The Honorary Degrees conferred were the following:

LL. D.

The Hon. James A. Pearce, United States Senator from Maryland.
The Hon. Richard S. Field, of New-Jersey.
Frederick A. Packard, Esq., of Philadelphia.

D. D.

The Rev. Robert H. Thornton, of Canada.
The Rev. James Smith, of Nova Scotia.
The Rev. John Dorrance, of Pennsylvania.
The Rev. E. R. Craven, of Newark, N. J.

A. M.

The Rev. Thos. J. Steel, of Pennsylvania.
Wm. J. Cheney, of Pennsylvania.
George B. Sears, of New-Jersey.
George W. Alexander, of the District of Columbia.
Sylvester M. Chadbourne, of Maine.

The Valedictory was then delivered by H. E. RUSSELL, of New-York. Though smoothly written, it lacked genuine warmth of feeling, and was delivered with an artificiality of manner which marred its effect.

The audience was then dismissed with prayer and a benediction, and the Alumni adjourned to the old refectory, where they partook of their annual dinner.

IMPROVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Since last Commencement a gymnasium has been fitted up on the college grounds, which should be a source of decided advantage to the students. It is about 30 feet by 70, and though its apparatus is not yet complete, there is enough to loosen joints and strengthen limbs stiffened and crooked with study.

But the most noticeable advance is the progress made towards the completion of a new room for the accommodation of the College library. The hall which ran along one of the College buildings, and which is consecrated in the memory of the graduates by many a spree, has been abolished, and a room 32 feet wide by 74 in length, and 30 feet high, is rapidly reaching that point where it can be fitted up with shelves and other appurtenances of a library. The expense of this improvement, which will amount to nearly $5,000, is borne by NEHEMIAH PERRY, Esq., of Newark, who, though not a College graduate himself, takes this method of testifying his estimate of the good which Princeton is achieving.

No additions worthy of note have been made to the library itself.

One item should not pass unrecorded. At the meeting of the Class of 1856, last evening, the members present, who numbered about twenty-five, resolved to raise in their class the sum of $1,000 to establish a scholarship. As soon as it can be collected, the money will be placed in the hands of the Treasurer of the College. The dispute for the silver cup was settled by awarding it to THOMAS FALCONER, of Alabama. As the successful contestant was not present *in propria persona* he is to receive the prize by proxy.

W——G.

Columbia College Commencement.

In our report of the proceedings at the commencement of Columbia College, we omitted to mention the name of THOMAS DE BOICE CORYELL, upon whom the Trustees conferred the honorary degree of A. M. Mr. CORYELL is an assistant Professor in the University of Wisconsin, and has been in attendance in the Post-Graduate department during the past year, where he has won for himself a high reputation for industry and energy.

Commencement of the New-York University.

The fact is demonstrated incontrovertibly; those who attend College Commencements never consult the thermometer. In spite of the suffocating experiences of Tuesday, when, for four mortal hours in Niblo's Theatre, the exercises of the graduating class of Columbia College were listened to, or supposed to be listened to, by an overflowing audience, not one of which one would imagine could be induced to be present at another such gathering on such a warm day, yesterday, again, at the same place and with a similar object, an assemblage of ladies and gentlemen which quite filled the building attended the Commencement of the University of the City of New-York. At 10½ o'clock the exercises were to commence, but long before that hour the doors were open, and people were flocking in. Ladies composed three-fourths of the throng; officers, alumni and students of the Institution, and others interested in it, constituted the remainder. At 10 A. M. the Faculties members of the Council, students and invited guests marched in procession from the University to Niblo's. The Chancellor, Professors and members of the Council took seats on the stage while the band played a march.

Chancellor FERRIS, who has just recovered from severe illness, offered prayer, and the orations were delivered in the order in which they are mentioned below. Music preceded and followed each. Certainly the reception which the young student, making his first bow to the world, met with yesterday, was not so encouraging as it was embarrassing. The hum of conversation in which hundreds of voices commingled, was not for a moment hushed while he was speaking, and the myriad fans waving back and forth all over the house, appeared to motion him to silence, that their fair owners might make themselves heard. Assuredly the enunciation of much of the sage philosophy which he gave utterance to, had it received attention from the majority of those present, would not have been "like carrying coals to Newcastle," for many there might have benefited vastly by his discourse; but he seemed to us like one who offers honey to the denizens of a mighty bee-hive, and all apparently were buzzing and fluttering about the sweet things that each had to communicate, and paying very little attention to the orator.

First in order came the Latin Salutatory Oration by JOHN W. MOORE, of St. Croix, W. I. The honor of speaking the Latin Salutatory is much greater to the student to whom it is assigned than the pleasure which he experiences in delivering it. When one makes a speech commonly, one likes to have it understood and appreciated. Of course, very few of the audience understood what Mr. MOORE was talking about, and very few were aware that he had acquitted himself exceedingly well. His pronunciation was excellent, his gesticulation appropriate, and he accomplished the difficult task of making himself heard distinctly in all except the remotest parts of the house. First he addressed the members of the Council—*viri honorandi*—and expressed his happiness at seeing them on this occasion, and his best wishes for their welfare. Then, *Pater Venerabilis Almæ Matris nostræ Cancellarius*, the Chancellor received his congratulations upon the dignity and wisdom with which he presided over and cared for the affairs of the institution. Next he turned to the Professors, *quibus doctoribus et ducibus adhuc usi sumus*, saluted them, and to their diligence ascribed whatever of proficiency he and his classmates had attained. Finally he welcomed the audience. That they cherished the cause of education was sufficiently indicated by this large attendance. He hoped the University would always be favored by them as it was on this occasion. Mr. MOORE was greeted with loud applause at the close of the oration, and made his exit laden with bouquets.

The English Salutatory addresses, with an oration, by URIAH F. ROGERS, of this City, were next delivered. His salutations were, of course, very similar to those which are always delivered on these occasions. "Courage" was the subject of his oration. It was a living principle in the mind acting directly upon the will. Physical courage was frequently commended where it deserved only condemnation. In our legislative halls there were sometimes exhibitions concordant with the idea that mere physical courage was worthy of all praise, which did little credit to those who took part in them. He decried the tendency to extol physical courage at the expense of humility. Mr. ROGERS' oration was well-written, and he delivered it as if he meant every word that he said.

"The influences of Success," an oration by E. N. KIRK TALCOTT, of Jersey City, received many plaudits. He examined the causes of success, the main elements of which, he said, were Energy and Will, and asserted that success begat success. He alluded to the fortunes of the First NAPOLEON, whose career illustrated what he said on this point. Formerly success was regarded as an evidence of the favor of the gods, but success was no indication of the justice of the cause, for bad men were often successful, and good men frequently were unfortunate.

W. RAYMOND MARSH, of Cornwall, N. Y., delivered the next address, entitled "Sympathy." Apparently he received as much of sympathy from the audience as he gave. His oration was well-conceived, well expressed, well enunciated, and, what is unusual on such occasions, well listened to. He said there was a real and never ending source of delight in gazing at some old structure from which have issued minds that have made their impress upon the world; so there was a great and never-ending source of pleasure in dwelling for a while upon that faculty of mankind which had been the origin and main-spring of noble action. He dwelt at length upon the pleasures of sympathy; told how it enhanced all our delights, and made our burdens lighter. Alluding to the warmth which true sympathy imparted to Friendship, Student, he said, to some of you she has revealed a diamond unseen but for her discerning power; a diamond as lasting as 'tis brilliant; a gem whose beauty imagination loves to depict, and upon which memory dwells, as the brightest thoughts of "Auld Lang Syne." He spoke of the struggle for Italian liberty which is now progressing in Europe, and of the feelings with which it inspired the lovers of Freedom on this side of the water. What, he asked, is that mysterious voice which appeals to the feelings of every true-hearted man, as over the ocean are borne to us the struggles of distant Italy? 'Tis sympathy; the whole-souled sympathy of true-hearted America, for the sufferings of a patriotic and oppressed sister. Loud applause, and an armful of bouquets, were the reward of this effort.

"True Philosophy," by NATHAN L. CAMPFIELD, of Newark, N. J., was an oration not so well calculated to please the ear of the multitude as some of the others, but it contained many noble thoughts expressed in excellent language. He glanced at some of the absurd theories of the ancient philosophers, called attention to the fact that they had all been speedily exploded, and styled Christianity the beacon of truth which threw its bright beams over the troubled waters, and by its reflected light guided the philosopher to a haven of peace and of rest. Ever, he said, has it gone hand in hand with moral and intellectual culture, and entwined the wreath of virtue around the brows of its defenders. It is the noblest engine of good, and instead of leveling down levels up society to one common position.

"Echoes," by ROSWELL D. SMITH, merited and received a great deal of applause.

HENRY J. DRAYTON'S oration "Iron is King," was spoken with force, and deserved more attention than it received. The whole story is told in the title. We have not room to give a more lengthy *résumé*; we could not give a more comprehensive one.

The oration on "Cardinal Wolsey," by ANNIUS PAUL SCHARFF, of Newark, N. J., was a sketch of the life, and an examination of the characteristics of that eminent individual. "Good" was the verdict of an old gentleman who sat in the parquette listening attentively to every word of it. The ejaculation was an appropriate commentary.

Mr. JOHN BLAKE, of New-York City, delivered the Philosophical Oration, one of the four honors, on "The Relation between the Conception and the Expression of Ideas." He held that there was no such thing as the bad expression of a well-conceived idea. If a man had a perfect conception of an idea at the time that he expressed it, its expression could not be otherwise than good. The question certainly is an open one; the debating societies must settle it. If the idea is to be judged by its expression, Mr. BLAKE'S idea certainly must have been a good one. His diction was clear and elegant, and his delivery distinct and earnest. He received plenty of bouquets.

"The Elements of Success," by WILLIAM FRANK BURROUGHS, of New-York City, was a sensible production, but Mr. BURROUGHS was not heard plainly in distant parts of the house.

MEYER S. ISAACS, of this City, delivered an oration on "Italy," with the Valedictory Addresses. Mr. ISAACS is only seventeen years old, and graduates with the first honor, after having taken every prize throughout the College course for which he has been entitled to compete. His effort yesterday did him great credit. His theme was a stirring one, and he treated it with great animation. His farewell to his class mates was spoken effectively, and at its close a shower of bouquets, and long continued applause testified the approbation of the audience.

The following prizes were next awarded:

FRESHMAN CLASS.

Best in Latin, Greek and Mathematics, Marshall Whiting, Astoria.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

Best in Latin, John G. Phayre, New-York.
Best in Greek, John J. Stevenson, New-York.
Best in Mathematics, John J. Crane, Hastings.

The following degrees were conferred:

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

John Blake, Wm. Frank Burroughs, Nathan L. Campfield, Henry J. Drayton, Albert H. Gallatin, Wm. Graham, Isaiah B. Hopwood, Meyer S. Isaacs, W. Raymond Marsh, John R. Matthews, John W. Moore, Uriah F. Rogers, Annius Paul Scharff, O. Fisher Shaw, Roswell D. Smith, E. N. Kirk Talcott.

TESTIMONIALS IN THE SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

Henry C. Day, Georgia; Theodore P. Saulnier, New-York; Albert Stewart, Georgia.

MASTER OF ARTS.

Gabriel Chevalier, of class of 1856; John J. Owen, of class of 1856; Henry Sterling, of class of 1856.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

Wm. H. Hall, New-York; L. M. Cowan, North Carolina; C. N. Ladd, South Carolina; Frank B. Henry, Canada West; Wm. Long, Tennessee.

The Diploma of the School of Analytical Chemistry was awarded to Henry C. Day, Georgia; Samuel Fleck Spier, Valentine Mott Francis, David Bennet, St. John Roser, New-York.

The following honorary degrees were conferred:

MASTER OF ARTS.

Joseph Nimms, New-York; Casinivi Fabrigou, of the Free Academy.

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY.

The Rev. John Jenkins, Calvary Pres. Church, Philadelphia; the Rev. Theo. W. J. Wylie, Professor of Biblical Literature, of Ref. Pres. Church, Philadelphia; the Rev. John Caird, Pastor of Park Church, Glasgow, Scotland; the Rev. Jeremiah S. Lord, Harlem, New-York; the Rev. Aquila A. Reese, of the Methodist Church, Baltimore.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

The Hon. Thomas W. Clerke, Judge of Supreme Court, New-York.

Chancellor FERRIS delivered the benediction, and the exercises were over.

At 4 P. M. the Alumni of the University held a business meeting in the small chapel of the University, at which it was resolved to postpone the dinner of the alumni till Christmas week, and officers for the ensuing year were elected.

Williams College—Awards for Scholarship, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, Mass., Saturday, June 25, 1859.

The following are the awards made for scholarship in the class of 1859, whose senior examination has just drawn to a close:

Valedictory Oration—H. S. Anderson, Thompsonville, Conn.

Salutatory Oration—H. A. Lehauffler, Constantinople, Turkey.

Philosophical Oration—H. A. Haskell, Huntington, Iowa.

Mathematical Oration—E. B. Parsons, Pittsfield, Mass.

Classical Oration—H. H. Morgan, New-Orleans, La.

Honorary Orations—T. M. Brown, Williamstown, Mass.; E. H. Darling, Nassau, Bahamas; J. F. Miller, Claverack, N. Y.; H. F. C. Nichols, Haverhill, Mass.; S. W. Gladden, Oswego, N. Y.; H. F. Dickinson, Wilmington, Vt.; C. H. Everett, Lebanon, N. Y.; W. W. Williams, Keokuk, Iowa.

Considerable fault has been found this year with the appointments, but they are on the whole just and satisfactory. The usual Adelphi Union Exhibition occurred on Wednesday evening, after the close of the senior examination. The speaking was very good, particularly the oration and poem by Messrs Darling and Gladden, which seemed to give great satisfaction to the audience. The senior-supper provided by the marshals, Messrs T. M. Brown and J. P. Wiswall, took place on the evening of the 22d. Spirited and affecting speeches were made by Messrs. Buel, Lehauffler, Nichols, Day, Darling, and others of the senior class, and the exercises were of an unusually touching and solemn character. Mr. T. E. Brownell, of the graduating class, confessed to having been married a short time previously, and the class unanimously voted Mrs. Brownell a splendid silver tea-set. After dedicating the new senior recitation room in an eloquent and appropriate speech, from Mr. W. D. Day, the class gathered around the college green, sang "Auld Lang Syne," and a parting ode composed for the occasion by S. W. Gladden, of the senior class.

The graduating class this year numbers fifty, and ranks highly both in scholarship and general ability. The dedication of the new chapel and Alumni Hall render the ensuing commencement one of unusual interest. The competition of the Troy and North Adams Railroad will afford great facilities to all of the Alumni who may wish to be present on that occasion.

C. J. H.

Packer Institute Commencement, Brooklyn

The Commencement Exercises at this Institute took place last evening, in the chapel of the Institution. As usual, the occasion brought together not only those immediately interested in the School, but many others interested in the cause of education in Brooklyn. The four front seats on the main floor were reserved for the graduating class, while those in the gallery were exclusively occupied by other members of the school, with a few of their immediate friends interspersed here and there, all neatly dressed in white, and nearly all held in their hands bouquets, and had their heads decked with flowers. The members of the graduating class were also dressed in white, and each carried a beautiful bouquet of flowers.

The hour that elapsed from the time that the doors were thrown open until the exercises were commenced, was passed pleasantly in a general chit chat, accompanied by music at intervals.

At 8 o'clock the graduating class—twenty-four young ladies—took the seats assigned. Immediately after, the Trustees of the School, the Examining Committees, and the Clergy, took seats upon the platform. The exercises consisted of singing by the pupils, who were accompanied by Prof. WOODMAN, on the piano; prayer by the Rev. Dr. KENNEDAY; reading of reports of the Examining Committees, from which it appears that the advancement of the pupils in all branches is quite satisfactory; reading of compositions; address to the graduating class by A. K. LORD, Esq., President of the Board of Trustees, and the presentation of diplomas to the graduating class. At the close of the exercises the band played "Auld Lang Syne." A parting song was sung, and the graduating class passed out—each member shaking hands with the principal, Mr. CRITTENDEN.

Brooklyn Heights Seminary Commencement.

The annual commencement of the Brooklyn Heights Seminary took place at the institution in Montague-street last evening. Eighteen young ladies finished the four years' course and received diplomas. Prof. GRAY, the Principal, in conferring them, made it the occasion of an interesting address on the use and benefit of awarding diplomas to the female as well as the male sex as evidence of good scholarship. Reports were read by the Rev. Drs. STORRS, FARLEY and CLARK, on the department of Belles Letters, History, Mathematics, Natural Sciences and Philosophy. This closes the eighth year of the Institution, during which period between 100 and 200 have received diplomas. The graduates this year are, Miss Eloise Atwood, Alice Gray, daughter of the Principal, M. L. Beebe, E. Bulkley, Sophia W. Foster, Edith Fowler, E. M. Lawrey, H. M. Niles, C. A. Peil, R. L. Pomroy, R. Richmond, J. Sterling, E. Stoutenborough, E. H. Terry, S. D. White, M. H. Willetts, Hattie S. Woodruff. The course of study has been enlarged to make it correspond with colleges for the other sex.

The Poisonous Ailanthus.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The late researches of Prof. HETET, of the School of Medicine of Toulon, France, on the medicinal effects of the Ailanthus Glandulosa, of China, now so common among us as a shade-tree, at the same time that they establish its claim as one of the best antidotes for the tœnia would also satisfy the most sceptical of its unfitness to ornament our residences. Its bark contains a volatile oil, which is so deleterious in its effects that the assistants who had the evaporation of the extract under their care would be seized with vertigo and vomiting whenever they came in contact with the vapors. There is no doubt that it is on account of the natural evaporation of this powerful oil that so many object to having the tree near their residences. The well-known unpleasant, herbaceous odor of its flowers should have long since caused it to be discarded; but when it is thus proved that under the influence of our warm Summer months, unpleasant consequences may ensue, it would be wise to have as few near our habitations as possible. That these exhalations are of a poisonous as well as disagreeable nature is further proved by the number of dead flies and other insects found under this tree at seasons, as also by their sickening effect on delicate persons, particularly children, often forcing them to gag.

THORBURN, BRIDGEMAN, DOWNING, and other horticulturists and landscape gardeners, unanimously condemn the practice of planting the ailanthus, a rank, overgrown weed at best, and propose other trees indigenous to our soil, of as quick a growth, alike valuable for their shade and beauty, their flowers and fragrance, enduring for generations, and, when not otherwise needed, furnishing at least good timber. As compared with other trees it would be difficult to assign any good reason for the preference which has unfortunately been shown for the ailanthus.

THE NEW TELEGRAPH.—G. M. PHELPS, of Troy, has constructed a Printing Telegraph Instrument, which, it is alleged, combines the advantages of both the House and Hughes instruments, at the same time avoiding many of their defects. It is called the "Combination Instrument." Tests made upon thousand mile circuits have proved entirely satisfactory. The patent is owned by the American Telegraph Company, and has been introduced under the supervision of their General Superintendent, A. A. LOVETT, Esq. WM. E. LOVETT goes to California, by the steamer of July 5, with a view of introducing it upon the telegraph lines in that State.

FROM ARIZONA.

Absurdity of the Emigration Reports—Col. Titus and his Ten Men—Indian Outbreak —Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TUBAC, Arizona, Monday, June 6, 1859.

It is quite amusing to the few citizens of Arizona to see the late publications in Eastern papers of "Emigration to Arizona," "Organization at Pike's Peak," &c., &c. As to Pike's Peak, we know 'tis impossible for any "organization" to get here from that place. Individuals may come from there, but to such material as "an organization" is got up from the difficulties are insurmountable. The veritable Col. TITUS was heralded for months as being on the road, with anywhere from 1,000 to 1,900 men, with a complete supply of *agricultural* implements, such as hoes, shovels, six pounders, plows, rifles, carts, revolvers, &c. He arrived here with less than ten men, who immediately disbanded on their arrival. All such enterprises will fail. The most amusing notice is the following from the *Spirit of the Times:*

"THE ARIZONA MOVEMENT.—'The Arizona, Mexican and Central American Emigration and Colonization Company' have fixed their programme, and are out with their circulars; and the ardent and enterprising, who wish for adventure and an agreeable change from a hum-drum, idle life at home, are invited to come forward and take stock in the new Canaan. The terms for acquiring it are very simple; and those who can do no better can secure a passage and fifty shares, valued at $1,000, for the condition of a year's service in improving the new country. With this offer at the mast-head of the Arizona enterprise, there need remain no idlers, either here or in any of our inland villages or towns. We are in favor of all peaceful enterprises of this sort; and when a Paradise invites, and, without cost, offers its virgin valleys to every bold footstep that is willing to impress it, it would seem really to be a matter of surprise if any of our unemployed and prospectless young men should be able to refrain from turning their faces towards it."

The writer must have read: MOWRY's "Geographical Romance," a pamphlet "published by request," which is about as full of misstatements as the same number of pages in any book we have ever read.

The only organization required is an organization of capital in the hands of economical and judicious managers. All that any one company requires from the States is one good business man, one blacksmith, one carpenter, and what is of more importance, a "black iron chest," well filled with coin, and what is of yet more importance, a person who thoroughly understands *silver* mining, having both "theory and practice," such an *attaché* is absolutely necessary to insure success. With such an organization a Company will succeed; with any other it will fail. Nothing is more fatal than bringing a large number of Americans; such labor can never compete with our peon labor.

We who have taken up our residence here, will greet with pleasure the arrival of all legitimate Mining Companies, but Heaven deliver us from all fillibustering expeditions.

Colonel BONNEVILLE and staff, accompanied by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel REEVE, of Fort Buchanan, arrived at Tubac on the morning of the 28th ult., and remained a few hours, camping the same night at Sopori ranche. On the 29th and 30th the party visited, by invitation, the mines and amalgamation works of Sonora Company, at Cerra Colorado and Arivaca. The next point visited was Tucson, from whence the party proceed to Santa Fé, *via* Fort Thorn.

We hear a rumor that the Yaqui Indians, of Sonora, have "revolutionized," and are causing considerable alarm. The following account of this outbreak is from an intelligent source in Sonora:

A section of GANDARA's party, commanded by the Opata chief, TANERE, from Tenichi, are again in the field, and augmenting in number. TANERE's band is said to count 400 strong, well clothed and organized, (?) and that they have become the terror of the State, having been victorious in several encounters with the troops of the Government *de facto*. Eight days ago they beat the Government troops under CAYETANO SYLVAS, in Tenichi. On the 16th they took the town of Tecoripe which was commanded by a lad only 16 years of age, by the name of ADOLFO LUZERO, who was immediately shot when taken prisoner. The victorious revolutionists are now on their way to Suagui, as it seems to unite with the Indians of the Yaqui River, who are also in a state of revolution, after which it is more than probable we will be paid a visit by this band of robbers, a not very pleasant prospect for us; and the whole miserable country nearly suffering from famine at present, which the incoming wheat crop only seemed to relieve, and now that the people are about gathering the products of their fields they are again obliged to arm and drill against these Indians.

From another source we hear that the above Indian movement was caused by a letter from Mazatlan previous to its capture by PESQUIERA, written for the purpose of annoying the Liberals in Sonora, and to postpone the seige of Mazatlan if possible. The letter did not reach its destination in time. The Liberals had time to take Mazatlan, and notwithstanding much dissatisfaction in Sonora in consequence of heavy taxation, they will now very soon crush this war of races.

The *Arizonian* of June 9 says:

The Apache Indians living near Apache Pass on the Mail route, have returned from their late Sonora expedition, but they are going back again in a few days. When they left Fronteras at the time they took the little boys prisoners, they took the trail that led to the town of Oposura, and they came in sight of three Mexicans on the road traveling to Arispe, one was riding a horse and the others jackasses; these men they killed and robbed of everything. They then went on with the intention of attacking the town of Oposura, but when they came near the village they heard some men chopping wood, but the grass was so high and thick they could not be seen. The Indians then tried to creep close to the men in order to shoot them with arrows and not alarm the town; but it seems the Mexicans were watching them, and firing a volley they shot CA-CHES' favorite warrior, the ball passing clear through his body. CA-CHES, thinking he had fallen into an ambush, picked up the wounded warrior and gave the signal to retreat, giving up the attack on the town.

Since the capture of Mazatlan by PESQUIERA, there has been shipped to San Francisco from Mazatlan, Guaymas, and Manzanilla, silver to the amount of $1,100,000, while half as much more has probably been smuggled away by the British war vessels on the coast.

The Rio Grande is very high. All the bottom lands are overflown; the river has not been so high since 1850 and is still rising.

The call for a Convention at Tucson, for the purpose of organizing a Territorial Government for Arizona, meets with no favor on the Rio Grande.

Summer Fashions in France.

From a Paris Correspondent.

The Summer promises to be very showery, and new toilets have been invented suitable to the sudden and frequent changes of temperature. Casaques are still in favor, but then they are inconvenient, and cannot quickly be thrown off and on. The newest things for out-doors are talmas without sleeves or hoods. They have a longitudinal opening in front for the arms, beginning at the shoulders and continuing all the way down, and this can be buttoned up or not, according to the state of the weather. This charming mantle is to be seen at La Maison Gugelin, and it is called *une orageuse.* It can be made in coutil, nankin or piqué, to match the dress; or in black poplin, when it can be worn with anything. The buttons must be of cotton, silk or velvet, to correspond with the material employed. The opening up the front is imitated at the back for the sake of uniformity, only in this case the button-holes are false. Closed talmas, if made in gray poplin, or the stuff known as pepper-and-salt, are trimmed with plaid, which is laid on deep at the bottom of the sleeve. It is also employed for the collar, which forms a stomacher in the front.

There is nothing more distingué for morning negligée than white muslin. The LOUIS XVI. jacket or peignoir, is a great favorite; but it requires to be cut with peculiar nicety, as it sets perfectly loose, excepting at the throat. It has no other ornament than a fold of muslin over a wide blue or pink ribbon, which goes all round, just leaving space enough in front for bows of ribbon made to look like butterflies. This peignoir is sometimes worn over taffetas or white sarsanet; but percale does equally well, provided it is very fine and lightly starched. The dress is completed for out-doors by a mantle of white muslin trimmed with ribbon like the jacket. Although the toilet we have just described is very simple, yet it is luxurious on account of its exquisite freshness. Ladies who cannot indulge in white, wear muslins that soil less quickly, such as spots, downward stripes, and small checks, and flounces wide or narrowed. Muslin dresses are usually accompanied by white muslin shawls, which are either flounced, or simply hemmed over a ribbon, and the color can be changed to harmonize with different dresses. If the shawl is festooned or embroidered, of course it is all the lighter and prettier.

Bonnets are just now so light and aërial that they look as if blown together. Tulle plaited in numberless plaits, and mixed with a multitude of tiny ruches, is all that is necessary. A bouquet of exotics scarcely adds to the weight, and this is really what is principally worn by our most fashionable and elegant women.

The Brooklyn Old Man—Letter from John Tappan, Esq., of Boston.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

FISHKILL LANDING, Tuesday, June 28, 1859.

I see in the TIMES of this day, (Tuesday,) an account of the sad death of an old man, formerly of Brooklyn, who, although formerly the friend and correspondent of LAFAYETTE, had sunk so low, by intemperance and consequent vices, that his wife, child and son-in-law would not even visit him in his last hours or see his remains after death, but suffered them to be borne to the Potters' Field at the City expense, had not the noble hearted MERRIAM, of Brooklyn, come forward to give his corpse a burial in his own tomb, in imitation of him who thus honored the corpse of our Divine Lord and Master.

Reflecting upon the sad end of this nameless individual, it occurs to me that such a striking instance of the debasing influence of intoxicating drink should be held up as a warning to those in the upper walks of life. Here, man, made in the image of God, possessed of the finer sensibilities of our nature, so as to have been the friend of him who was justly styled our nation's benefactor, is degraded and sunk so low as literally to be dying upon a dung-hill, and actually passing away in a station-house, neglected and deserted by those who are nearest of kin to him, who refuse to see him decently laid in his grave.

This old, degraded man, once was the associate of the intelligent and refined, but by temperate drinking, the thirst was created which brought him down to lie in the dishonored grave of the drunkard! Thousands of the young and middle-aged in New-York and Brooklyn, as well as throughout our land, are marching in melancholy procession to the same miserable end. They may not be such outcasts at their latter end, but the Word of God declares, "Drunkards shall not enter the Kingdom of Heaven." "O that they were wise, that they understood their latter end." Parents, who suffer the wine cup to ensnare your offspring, pause before you set before them an example which may and does lead to their ruin, and cause them to curse you, the unhappy authors of it, when, like this miserable man, they have none to smooth the pillows of death.

JOHN TAPPAN.

INTERESTING FROM CHILI.

The Washington at Valparaiso—Banquet to Gen. Vidaurri—Case of the Townsend Jones—Accidents and Incidents—Escape of Gen. Gallo—Death Sentences.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Saturday, May 28, 1859.

The American steamship *Washington* is here, and sails to-morrow for California *via* Panama. She has been here ten days. Dr. PERKINS leaves her. She has advertised for $14,000 on bottomry. JNO. MCLAUGHLIN lost his life off Coronel, south of this; fell into the sea and could not be recovered. B. T. HOPPER, passenger, was killed at that port in an affray on shore. ALFRED FYLE died of consumption at St. Catharines, Brazilian coast. The *Washington* has had her steam up nearly every day since she came into port.

A banquet is to be given to the victorious Gen. VIDAURRI, who has just returned from the North, as a token of approval of the efforts he has made for the restoration of order.

Notice is given of a collection of books received in Santiago from Lieut. GILLIES, of the Observatory at Washington City.

Belgian vessels are placed on the same footing as Chilian ships, excepting the coasting trade, and the two additional items "of rock salt and products of fishery."

Recently the house of an English lady, Miss WHITELOCK, teacher, was entered in the night by four ruffians. All the money they could lay hands on they took with them, to the amount of $80 or $100.

Orders have been issued that judicial investigation be made for the discovery of all vessels that have illegally entered the Northern ports, during the time they were closed, in order of course to the confiscation of the property and vessels.

The steamer *Clada* is to be put on our Southern route, running from this to Port Montt, and also to Caldera at the north. Communication with the south has been almost impossible for two months past. The United States Consul, Mr. BLAKIS, for Talcahuano, from Missouri, has been here since February last, unable to reach his port.

A question of a delicate nature has arisen here regarding an American vessel, the brig *Townsend Jones*. She arrived in April, 1858, having a cargo of arms and other munitions of war. After she had been here eight months the civil war broke out. The Government was informed that the insurgents were in treaty to buy her cargo. In fact, it was reported that part of her cargo had been sold and actually landed here. The brig was kept under very close surveillance. For many days a war steamer lay near her to watch every motion. Three times she was examined by the Custom-house officers. At last her moorings were changed. She was brought inside the whole fleet of vessels. Then her cargo was taken out of her, for more complete examination. At this the captain protested, hauled down his flag, gave it away, I believe, and left his vessel in the hands of the authorities. Many talk of outrage, and so forth. But if the case were reversed, and a Chilian brig, with similar cargo, were to come into a United States port in time of civil outbreak, she would not be allowed any opportunity of supplying the enemy. That is certain. At same time the United States Government would probably feel the value of ship and cargo must be paid for, in case it were seized without cause. In this instance, the cargo, after minutest examination, proves to be in every way complete, over rather than wanting. I suppose the chief point for the Captain is that his property was taken out of his vessel, and that he was not allowed to clear for Mexico, as he wished to do. To that effect he showed letters from his owners, but doubts were entertained whether he might not put into some of the northern ports of Chili. At present the Captain washes his hands of the whole business, leaving the Chilian Government to do as it pleases with the brig and cargo.

The American ship *John Wells* is loading for Boston; the *Duchess de Orleans* for Tongoi.

The Mail steamer of the 23d brought nearly $40,000 remittances from the South; first fruits of peace.

Bar Silver is selling at $10 37 per mark; copper at $20 the quintal; English coal $16 the ton at 6 months; flour, $4 50 the quintal.

Exchange on England 47 pence to the dollar, 90 days' sight.

Bolivia professes at present to enjoy profound peace.

Her British Majesty's ship *Ganges* is waiting for wind to sail to Vancouvers, to be absent a year it is said. The sloop-of-war *Alarm* is to sail for England in a day or two. The *Amethyst* has just arrived from Coquimbo.

A proposition has been laid before the City Council to supply this city with water by means of an aqueduct. The proposition comes from Mr. BUENAVENTURA SANCHEZ.

A fortnight ago an explosion occurred in the artillery barracks near the fort. Eight or ten men, it is said, lost their lives. The building was seriously injured.

On the 24th inst. an explosion occurred also in the bay, on board the British bark *Edward Herbert*. There was powder in the cargo, which in some way took fire. The sailors were burned, some of them badly. The fire was extinguished through the exertions of the men-of-war, and the vessel saved. Five hundred kegs of damaged powder are advertised for sale at auction.

GALLO, after fleeing from Copiapo, crossed the Andes, entered the province of San Juan, laid down his arms, and, with his followers, obtained the asylum they sought.

At the last meeting of the Valparaiso Literary and Scientific Society, Rev. Mr. PAYNE, of H. B. M.'s *Alarm*, delivered a lecture on Astronomy.

Peru during the last thirty years has had fourteen Presidents, every one of whom has been a military officer—a general. Since 1826, when that country was freed from Spain, it is calculated that 41 000 men have lost their lives fighting in the civil wars that have been waged since that date—an average of 1,200 men per annum.

A late court martial has sentenced M. EIOZAGUIRRE to ten years' banishment, and BARTOLO RIOBO to death, for complicity in the outbreak in this city Feb. 28. The latter sentence will doubtless be commuted into banishment. The Government will not shed blood in executions for political offences.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

Naval Intelligence.

STEAM-FRIGATE LANCASTER.—This new frigate, whose late trial trip has given so much satisfaction to her constructors, has four boilers of MARTIN's patent, two of which are each 21 feet 6 inches wide, and 11 feet 6 inches long; the other two are 4 feet 6 inches wide, and 11 feet 6 inches long, and the same in height, having combined 940 square feet of heating surface, and 294 feet of grate surface. She has two cylinders 61 inches in diameter, and 33 inches stroke, and calculated to work up to 1,000 horse. There are also two air-pumps, each 19 inches in diameter, and 33 inches stroke. The shaft attached to the propeller is 100 feet long and 13 inches diameter, and her propeller is 15 feet 6 inches diameter, with a pitch of 26 feet. The fire-room is ventilated with large wind-sails, and the temperature is thereby kept at a comfortable degree.

The *Lancaster* has been designated as the flag-ship of the Pacific Squadron, and she will be fitted out with all speed. The following officers have been ordered to her: Commander, JOHN RUDD; Lieutenants, A. S. Baldwin, Henry Rolando, Wm. G. Temple, Walter W. Queen and Bancroft Gheridi; Chaplain, Chester Newell; Purser, A. G. Watson; Boatswain, James Walker; Gunner, George Sirian; Carpenter, John O. Butler; Sailmaker, Wm. Fugitt.

The steam-frigate *San Jacinto*, which was ready for sea, will be detained to undergo an examination of her shaft, which, it is reported, has been found defective. The delay and expense will be a serious one should she have to be unloaded and docked. The sloop *Falmouth* is to be surveyed. Desertions from the Marine corps from the Navy Yard are reported quite frequent, particularly among those lately returned from sea.

UNITED STATES STEAMER WALKER.—This steamer, belonging to the Coast Survey, arrived on Monday from Charleston. The following is a list of her officers:

Lieutenant-Commanding, H. B. HUGER; Executive Officer, Thos. M. Cash; Second Officer, L. B. Miner; Third, W. F. Sands; Fourth, Eustis Huger; Surgeon, Jas. Kellum; Assistant Engineer, R. B. Swift.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE U. S. FRIGATE SABINE.—Friday, June 24, 1859.—Captain, HENRY A. ADAMS; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, J. R. M. Mullany; Lieutenants, George P. Welsh, Wm. H. Murdaugh, R. F. R. Lewis, L. Howard Newman, Wm. P. McCann; Surgeon, M. G. Delaney; Passed Assistant-Surgeon, J. F. Harrison; Purser, John F. Steele; First-Lieutenant of Marines, John C. Cash; Master's Mates—Val. H. Voorhees, Daniel Dunsmore, Wm. G. Roche, Thomas J. Garvey, John R. Crockwell, John Skillman, Richard L. Parker, Victor Tuson; Captain's Clerk, Barent H. Lane; Purser's Clerk, John M. Talk; Boatswain, Paul Atkinson; Gunner, James M. Cooper; Carpenter, Wm. D. Jenkins; Sailmaker, John Joins. The *Sabine* went to sea yesterday; she is bound to San Domingo City and Aspinwall.

Dr. George B. Parks, of Boston, was severely injured, June 13, by falling through the hatchway of the bark *Maid of the Sea*. It is feared he cannot recover.

Cost of Different Charities for Children.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of the 13th inst., the Rev. C. L. BRACE, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, has invited public attention to the comparative economies of the Society which he represents, the New-York Juvenile Asylum, and the Home for the Friendless, as agents for indenturing the unfortunate, vagrant and vicious children of our City. His remarks are confined to a consideration of the money cost of the work. He disregards all the other elements which an enlightened philanthropy would consider, in a discussion of this nature, as of even higher moment than mere dollars and cents. Under this self imposed restriction, with abundant leisure for preparation, and in so elaborated an exposition, he should have studiously aimed to present his facts and figures with accuracy, leaving no room for comment. Especially whilst magnifying his own office, he should have been more careful not wrongfully to disparage that of others.

But unfortunately, his errors are so serious, and so unjust withal to the Juvenile Asylum, that we are compelled to point them out for the vindication of truth, for the satisfaction of the generous men who have contributed without stint to build up our Institution, and for the information of the public authorities under whose supervision we act, and to whom we are, very properly, accountable.

It would, undoubtedly, in the judgment of many reflecting men, be sufficient to show that Mr. BRACE has entirely misconceived both the theory and the working of our Institution; and with this exposition to leave his statistics to fall by their simple inapplicability. But this course might be construed as a virtual admission of the correctness of his *figurative* illustrations. Moreover, these are too inaccurate to be allowed the currency which is due only to facts. We shall, therefore, first notice these errors, and then offer a word explanatory of the features which distinguish the Juvenile Asylum from the Aid Society, and from all other Reformatories for children in our City.

At the outset, it must be borne in mind that these statements by Mr. BRACE are designed to corroborate remarks volunteered by himself at the late Reformatory Convention, when he said that the cost of indenturing children by the Juvenile Asylum, would "average $50 to $100 per head, estimating all expenses." It is also proper to observe that we have studiously avoided, in all our publications, anything which could be considered invidious towards other Associations. This, therefore, is not, on our part, a controversy; it is a simple correction of the errors and misapprehensions into which Mr. BRACE has heedlessly suffered himself to fall. We do not impugn his integrity of purpose; that, we do not question.

In a comparative table Mr. BRACE gives what purports to be the gross receipts for six years of the three Societies; and directly under, the number of "children sent away." He charges the Asylum with $480,098 as the amount of our receipts from all sources, and credits us with 1,162 children indentured. Were this statement of the account correct, his estimates made before the Convention would be more than sustained, as the cost per head would be over $400—rather expensive charity. That he intends to include the cost of our grounds and buildings he frankly avers, for he says, "In estimating the expenses of these charities we must take their *whole cost*, (his italics,) * * * buildings, land, rents, &c." * * * "If a charity requires large buildings and costly fixtures, these are to be estimated in determining the expense of the work."

It is true that he interposes between his two prominent tabulated statements a modified disclaimer as to his mode of computation, in these words:

"It is not claimed that the total expenses for six years, divided among the above number of children, will give the average expense for maintaining and transplanting each child. The above items merely show the total expenditure and total result for a term of six years so far as the children are concerned. In addition to their work of sending children to the country, each Society was engaged with Industrial Schools and the aiding of adults."

But even here he applies to our Institution a remark, which, however true as to the two others, is not correct as to us, to wit, that we have been "engaged in aiding of adults." This we have never done. And then, for his other marked exception—viz: Schools—he makes subsequently a deduction of $7,000, and thus reduces our indenturing work to a cost of $473,098. If, however, he does not claim that the total expenses should be divided among the number of children indentured, then why does he give us two tables, both with the total expenses and the number of children displayed in such juxtaposition as to lead the reader to infer that he does mean that they shall thus be divided?

The facts as to our receipts, taken from our Annual Reports to the Common Council and the Legislature, and which were in Mr. BRACE's hands, are as follows:

The first Report, which was preliminary, gave no account of money receipts.

Receipts, as per second Report	$101,478 19
Receipts, as per third Report	9,601 96
Receipts, as per fourth Report	72,597 69
Receipts, as per fifth Report	55,744 06
Receipts, as per sixth Report	26,298 38
Receipts, as per seventh Report	80,122 43
Total	$345,842 71
Mr. BRACE's figures are	$473,098 00
Showing the material difference of	$127,255 29

In a commercial community like ours, there will be a very natural curiosity to learn how our worthy friend could have made so sad a mistake; and this curiosity will, doubtless, give instant place to wonder, when it is stated that he took the *total annual footings* of the Cr. side of the Treasurer's accounts, *including the balances!* instead of the items of receipts, as may be seen by the following exhibit:

Total footings, second Report	$101,478 12
Total footings, third Report	63,544 09
Total footings, fourth Report	111,453 36
Total footings, fifth Report	77,361 62
Total footings, sixth Report	40,900 37
Total footings, seventh Report	85,361 11
Total	$480,098 67
Deducted by him for his estimated cost of our Schools	7,000 00
Leaving	$473,098 67

which is precisely the amount with which he charges us, plus 67 cents, thrown in! This carelessness in his statements is inexcusable, seeing the injury to which it might give rise.

Another error in his estimate is likewise too serious to pass uncorrected. He assesses the whole cost of our grounds and buildings, upon the 1,162 children already indentured by us. But how will it be after our work shall have been continued, like that of the House of Refuge for example, for a period of thirty years or more? Upon how many indentured children should it then be assessed? And should these 1,162 be included in the yearly increasing aggregate? The truth is, if any part of the cost of these permanent investments is to be at all regarded, it is only the interest thereon. But the land which we own, and which was bought five years ago, is constantly appreciating in far greater ratio than the interest. So that this item should be wholly left out in the calculation.

The cost of our "House of Reception," including three full lots of ground on Thirteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, is	$40,000
And that of the Asylum, with 22 acres of land near the High Bridge	120,000
Total	$160,000
From which should be deducted a mortgage incumbrance on the Asylum property of	25,000
Standing us in net	$135,000

irrespective of the enhanced value of the land.

We have already reduced Mr. BRACE's figures from $473,098 to $345,842. From this we now deduct $135,000 more, leaving $210,842 as our actual working outlay for six years. From this, also, we might reasonable deduct the cost of furniture, which would effect a further reduction of some thousands. But we are content as the account now stands.

Another most important element has now to be considered, to wit, the *number of children* aided by us. With this side of the account, we are sorry to say that Mr. BRACE has been equally heedless as with the other. He credits us with 1,162 children indentured. Our reports show a grand total of 4,893 to Dec. 31, 1858, who have passed through the Institution since its establishment. So that, even on his *per capita* theory, we have succeeded, simply by the correction of his numerical errors, in reducing the cost of our children, per head, from the *resultant estimate* in his communication, of over $400, and from his *positive estimate*, both verbal and printed, of $80 to $100 down to $43. (This, it will be observed, is the average outlay for each child; not the annual cost. It is not here necessary to notice the element of time.)

Mr. BRACE should have treated his subject more philosophically; that is to say, he should have looked at the elements which it necessarily involves; such as: 1. The traveling-expenses for equal distances by the same routes, are the same to all the Societies. 2. Admitting that the work done by all is *the same in kind*, their respective economy is to be determined by comparing the number of employes, salaries, office incidentals, &c., of each, and apportioning these to the yearly exhibit. 3. If there are features in the operations of either of the Societies different and aside from the mere work of collecting and deporting children, and which call for additional expenditures, due credit and allowance should be made for these, in attempting to settle the question before us.

We think that a proper consideration of this third element was especially due to the Juvenile Asylum, as all our reports (in which Mr. BRACE looked for his figures) show, past all possibility of misapprehension, that the placing of children with families in the country is simply an incident in our system, not by any means its distinguishing, much less its sole characteristic. The distinction is so great between the Aid Society and its theory of working, and the Juvenile Asylum and its plans, that we greatly wonder that any necessity for these explanations should ever have arisen. In printed pamphlets, and by open statements in the late Convention and otherwise, we have directed Mr. BRACE's attention to this subject; yet he persists in treating these Institutions as both engaged in substantially the same work. What the distinction between them is, we will briefly point out, for the satisfaction of readers who have not ready access to the reports of the several Associations.

We avail ourselves of the language of the report of a Committee, appointed by a number of gentlemen, who last Fall instituted inquiries into the character of the different reformatories for children in our City. (The report in full may be found in the Appendix of the last Annual Report of the Juvenile Asylum:)

"THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.—The object of this Society, as comprehensively expressed in its Constitution, is to 'improve the condition of the poor and destitute children of the City of New-York.' Its Charter is derived by a compliance with the general act of the Legislature for the Incorporation of Benevolent Associations. It is supported by voluntary contributions. All the restrictions upon its operations are self-imposed. Whatever its managers deem most conducive to the great purpose expressed in its Constitution, they do to the extent of their ability.

"Through their exertions many boys' meetings have been instituted on the Sabbath; industrial schools for girls have been established; a newsboys' lodging-house is and has for some time been sustained; through the office, situations in the City have been found for many deserving children; in addition to all which the Society has zealously prosecuted the business of sending children to the West, and placing them with farmers and others in need of juvenile laborers

"The theory of this Society in contradistinction to that of the Juvenile Asylum is, that no influences or training are so efficacious for the reformation of viciously disposed children as those of the family"

In their Annual Report (1859) the Directors say:

"The main and distinctive feature of the work of the Children's Aid Society, is the sending of destitute and homeless children to homes in the country. As is well known, we have no power of indenture, and no legal restraint over the children, so that they go voluntarily, and are received by their employers solely on condition of their good behavior. * * *

"It is necessary that such a plan should be thoroughly understood, and its workings be carefully scrutinized [This remark has our hearty assent] * * * it is based on two principles: 1. The superiority of *the Christian family*, to any and all other institutions for the education and improvement of a poor child. 2. The necessity in treating the evils of the poor on a large scale, of following the natural laws of demand for labor."

But Mr. BRACE defines more correctly "the main and distinctive features" of the two Societies, in his communication of June 13. He there says:

"All agree, too, that by far the best thing for the poor children under their charge is to put them in good families in the country, who will take care of them. They differ only as to the point of previous training *en masse* in institutions, or sending at once and trusting the training to the family who will receive them."

Had he left out the words "*en masse* in institutions," then the contrast would have been drawn with something like logical precision. For, in truth, the matter of "previous training" is the great question.

But who and what are the children about whom we are all thus interested? Mr. BRACE tells us in his third Report:

"Children houseless, children forsaken, cold and hungry, and ill clad; children the offspring of crime, of drunkenness, of beggary, and shame; children who live on the streets, who peddle, or beg or pilfer; *who sell themselves for a living*, and who plunder the public; children desperate, unhappy, outcast, scarred with sufferings, driven on by passions, without friends, yea, without God in the world"

A "sad procession," most truly, as he calls it. And again, in the same connection:

"As we look back, we are filled with wonder at the instances we have beheld this year of heroic nobleness, and, on the other hand, of incredible wickedness among our poor children. Cases of such endurance and courage and disinterestedness; and again, instances of such fearful anger and scorn and defiance, such unconquerable hardihood in crime, such fiery passions, and such unapproached falseness and baseness, as we would hardly expect in experienced manhood and maturity"

Drawn with a master-hand, and true to the life, we admit. But let us not forget the vital question. Should such children be placed, even in Christian families, without "previous training?" The Children's Aid Society, through Mr. BRACE, say YES!

An anonymous friend, ("Civis,") by a communication to the TIMES, has drawn out "A Card," from Mr. BRACE, in the TIMES of the 22d inst., which looks a little—a very little—like recrossing the Ticino! He therein says:

"The supporters of the 'Family system' hold that destitute and vagrant children, not yet criminal, are not improved by being placed in large numbers in Asylums or Institutions, but, on the contrary are often injured; and that the economical and natural method is to place them in families at once who need their labor and are willing to try to improve them"

An accurate dialectician would here have hardly brought the words *vagrant* and *criminal* into such questionable contrast. If the children, whose masterly portraiture by himself we have just reproduced, are not, according to legal terminology, as truly criminals as vagrants, then have we studied their characters, his descriptions, and the meaning of words, to but little purpose. However, he does not propose sending criminal children to our friends in the country without previous training. We are glad of it, for the sake of the unsuspicious parents and the uncontaminated children of our farming population.

"2. THE JUVENILE ASYLUM.—This Institution was incorporated by a special act of the Legislature, on the 30th day of June, 1851, and it was built, and has been supported in part, by voluntary contributions from our citizens, and in part by appropriations from the State and City authorities. It makes provision for those who are in great danger of speedily reaching but who have not yet actually reached a place in the class of incipient criminals; and it includes within its plan of operations the reformation, education, and elevation of those children, who, on account of their personal habits or condition, or their vicious or depraved characters, ought not to be placed in families, especially in families where there are children of their own age who may become contaminated by association with them. It undertakes to subject the children committed to its care and custody to a proper preliminary training, by competent and experienced persons, before intrusting them to the more uncertain discipline of inexperienced families.

"The children, whom it is authorized by law to receive are those found 'in circumstances of want and suffering, abandonment, exposure or neglect, or of beggary,' who may be committed to the Asylum by order of any magistrate of the City; and also all those who may be voluntarily surrendered and intrusted to it by their parents or guardians.

"When thus properly and fully committed or surrendered, the asylum stands *in loco parentis* to the children, and may bind them out until of lawful age.

"Large numbers of children have been and are constantly intrusted to this Asylum, by parents of all classes of society, for temporary detention and discipline; the period of their confinement being determined by a Committee of the Board. Very many have been restored to their friends, cured of their idle, vicious, and roving propensities; and many parents, too have been reclaimed from their vices by the detention of their children, until their own reformation justified the return of their offspring"

Not less specific than the provisions of the Charter by which our Corporation are empowered to indenture the children committed to us, is the authority to restore them to their parents, guardians or protectors on such reasonable conditions as the Board may deem right and proper. The reformation and salvation of the child is our object. The means for accomplishing this, may be by indenturing him; by retaining him from his parents until their reformation justifies his restoration; by intrusting him to relatives or friends more reliable than his parents; by instructing and disciplining him under our own roof. As our powers are large, we aim to cultivate views correspondent thereto; we try to avoid "the ruts."

If the various classes of children who may be and are committed to the Asylum, by the Magistrates, may be enumerated, beggars of all descriptions; children of parents committed on the charge or convicted of crime; children of vagrants, of prostitutes, of bawdy-house and gambling-house keepers, and of professional beggars; children sleeping out at nights, truants, petty pilferers, &c. We might go more into particularity, but when we say that our authority is broad enough to embrace all whom Mr. BRACE has so faithfully portrayed, it will at once be seen, that we have a sufficiently comprehensive drag-net for relieving the community at large of the juvenile pests from whom, many seem to think, there is no means of escape.

Mr. BRACE affirms that "different Associations are constantly doing or paying for what another Association has been especially appointed and paid to do;" and he instances the Leake and Watts Orphan House and the New-York Orphan Asylum, "which cannot fill up all their numbers; so that the public, in some respects, are really paying twice for the care of these children." He also alleges that the "Juvenile Asylum receives boys from the Courts, that strictly belong to the House of Refuge." It is a sufficient reply to this, that the latter Institution is full; and that the rules of the Orphan Asylums, which he names, require such certification respecting the legitimacy of the little ones whom they may receive, and of the death of the parents, as can be, in but rare and exceptional cases, complied with in the case of the forty per cent. of our children who are stated by themselves or others to be orphans. The fathers or mothers, and sometimes both, of our orphans are not infrequently found, with proper inquiry. We may further add, that whenever these, or any other Institutions, (including the Children's Aid Society,) and whether Catholic or Protestant, shall find, in our charge, any child which more peculiarly comes under their care, we will surrender it at any time, so it be done lawfully and with propriety. Indeed, more than three years ago, the Superintendent of the "Leake and Watts" was invited to examine our children, with the view to a transfer of such as he could legally take. He made investigation, and none were found.

We are very well aware that the present direct money cost of our work to our own citizens must necessarily be greater than that of the mere transportation of juvenile vagrants to Illinois and Michigan. But is this all that we are to look at? Are the people of those States willing to convert their prairie-homes into penal colonies for the cast-off children of New-York? And are our citizens willing to sow the vices of our seething, fermenting population broadcast over the virgin lands of the West? The newspapers of the interior have, for months past, given pretty sure indications that this discussion is not to be confined to our own City. Pending the solution of the question, we can say that our own experience compels us, in good conscience, still more rigidly than heretofore, to insist on a thorough previous training; so even that we may know personally the character of each child before we venture to place him in family contact and association with others of a like impressible age with himself.

We invite scrutiny into our management, and would feel a special gratification if Mr. BRACE would sojourn with us for a time, and familiarize himself with our system and operations. Coöperation with kindred institutions in our City (including the Children's Aid Society) we sought to establish, though for the time unsuccessfully, more than two years ago. But we look forward yet to the day when, without jealousies or misconceptions, all will unite in the endeavor to reduce this department of philanthropy to a science at once exact and reliable. Our motto is, Let us save the homeless and forsaken children of our City! but not at the expense of confiding parents and their uncontaminated little ones. Let us not do evil that good may come.

A DIRECTOR OF THE N. Y. JUVENILE ASYLUM.

The Italian Benefit Fund.

The Italian Committee, in acknowledging the receipt of the proceeds of the *Matinée* and evening Opera of the 22d instant, for the benefit of the families of Italian martyrs in the present war, desire to express their thanks to the well-known distinguished and patriotic artists, as well as to the chorus, who generously gave their valuable services for the occasion.

To the gentlemen of the Press for their unremitting kindness in presenting to the public and in forwarding the object of their association;

To the ladies, who so efficiently extended their patronage and exerted their influence in disposing of tickets;

To the conductors and the members of the orchestra, and to the band of the *North Carolina;*

And lastly to Mr. ULLMAN and his employes, who gratuitously devoted their personal attention to the undertaking.

To these combined influences is to be attributed the brilliant success of the performance, and while the pecuniary result of it will alleviate the sufferings of many widows and orphans, as an expression of sympathy from the public of New-York it will have a deep moral significance to the people of Italy.

For the Committee, V. BOTTA, President.

Receipts of the proceeds of the day and evening performances at the Academy of Music of the 22d June, for the benefit of the Italian Fund:

Gross proceeds		$3,005 45
Rent of the Academy of Music	$350 00	
Orchestra	178 00	
Printing, Advertising, Bills, Tickets and sundry expenses, as per bills rendered	273 01	801 01
Net proceeds		$2,204 44

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 28, 1859.

Still Another Chapter of Crime.

CONSPIRACY FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF A LAKE ERIE STEAMER.

The Cleveland *Herald* has a long account of the detection of a conspiracy to blow up the Lake steamer *City of Buffalo*, while lying at her wharf at Cleveland. The reason for this conspiracy, as developed by a party to whom application was made for coöperation, was the rivalry between opposition lines on the Lake. The *Herald* says;

About two weeks since a man named COOLEY, well known in this city as a diver, and who has frequently been engaged in blowing up wrecks, met Mr. E. B. WARD and suggested to him that it would be a good thing to get the "Railroad Line" of steamers out of the way, so that "Ward's Line" *could have the Cleveland and Buffalo route without opposition*. Mr. WARD paid no particular attention to him at first, but something being cropped in conversation that aroused his suspicions, he made an appointment to meet COOLEY on board the steamer, so as to talk the matter over in private. At this meeting COOLEY proposed blowing up the *Western Metropolis* or *City of Buffalo*, and thus breaking up the line, as the destruction of either of these boats *would involve the Company in such losses that they would abandon the route.* WARD objected to this proposition on account of the lives that would be endangered by it, but COOLEY stated that the boat should be blown up on a Sunday, as it could then be done without danger to life. WARD feigned compliance with the scheme on this condition, and inquired as to the terms proposed. Five Hundred Dollars for the breaking up the line was the sum agreed on. COOLEY stated that he proposed to blow the steamer up with a torpedo, and said he had experience in such matters. The bargain was struck, and another meeting appointed.

After parting with COOLEY Mr. WARD went on shore, and met Police Officer SANFORD, to whom he communicated the nature of his interview with COOLEY. City Marshal CRAW was sent for and the facts narrated to him. The Marshal consulted Police Judge LAWRENCE and Mr. F. T. BACKUS, and on their advice determined to let the scheme progress until ripe for action.

A third meeting was fixed for Friday, the 17th inst., and of this meeting Marshal CRAW was notified. In accordance with arrangements made with Mr. WARD, the Marshal hid himself in the state room of the steamer, where the conference was to be held. In about half an hour Mr. WARD gave the appointed signal, by placing his hand through the partially open window, when Marshal CRAW hid under the bed. WARD and COOLEY passed into the state-room, and locked the door. WARD took a seat on the bed, greatly to the discomfort of the Marshal, whose body formed a tight fit into the space beneath the bed, even before Mr. WARD added his weight to that of the bed clothes.

At this meeting Mr. WARD professed entire readiness to go through with the scheme, but, in self-defence, wanted to know what had been done, and who were connected with the matter. COOLEY said he was getting the cans made for the torpedo, and had bought the fine powder for the connecting tube. He had sent to Cuyahoga Falls for two large kegs of coarse powder, informing the boatman who was to fetch it that he wanted it for blasting purposes. In answer to the inquiry whether the explosion would not make too much noise, he said it would only make a rumbling sound like distant thunder. His intention was to blow up the steamer as she lay at her dock in the Old River Bed, but WARD objected that it might damage other vessels, and insisted that it should be done at the Railroad Pier. This was agreed to. COOLEY said he was getting the cans made by a Dutchman on Garden-st., and that he kept the things, as he obtained them, in the house of a colored man, named RAY, on the West Side. He said RAY was a trusty man, and could be fixed securely for a few dollars. WARD suggested whether the job could not be done for less than $500. He thought that, as only one boat had to be blown up, $400 and the expenses would be a fair consideration. COOLEY said it was a risky business, but he would not be too particular, and agreed to $400. He wanted $20 to pay for powder, &c., which was given him.

During this conversation COOLEY was asked if he had ever been in such business before. He said that some eight or nine years since, *he was engaged by some Detroit parties, who owned the bark Grampus, to secretly blow her up at the dock in Oswego, the purpose being the securing of the insurance money.* COOLEY fixed a torpedo under the bark, enticed the captain and mate ashore and got them drunk, when he went back and fired the torpedo. The explosion tore out the bottom of the vessel, and blew her from her moorings. She swung around and went on the breakwater, where she beat to pieces. As a gale was blowing, it was generally supposed that she broke from her moorings in consequence of the wind, and sank through the damages received by beating on the breakwater. He got some $200 or $300 for that job.

It was arranged at this meeting that the boat to be blown up should be the *City of Buffalo*, that the money should be paid immediately after the deed, and the time was set at Sunday night.

Whilst the plot was thus been carried forward in one direction, the police had turned a part of their attention to the house of the negro RAY. It was discovered that one room of his house was kept closely locked, and that whenever a visitor came RAY would give a signal cough on passing the door of this room.

As the appointed time drew near, WARD told Marshal CRAW that he might not be able to be in Cleveland at the *denouement*, and that it was time to notify the officers of the line to which the *City of Buffalo* belonged. The Agent, Mr. HEATON, and the Superintendent, Capt. CHAPMAN, were accordingly notified, as was also Capt. PECK, of the steamer, so that strict watch might be kept to prevent any premature attempts to carry the plan into effect.

On Saturday afternoon Marshal CRAW proceeded to put an end to the whole affair. Officer BURLISON was furnished with a warrant to search RAY's house, ostensibly with the purpose of finding stolen property. On searching the house the locked room was entered, and in it were discovered a tin case for a torpedo, covered with a flour sack, some water-proof fuse, and some fine powder. RAY stated that COOLEY had brought the things two days previous, but that he had not been there since Friday morning.

While this was going on Marshal CRAW was on the dock looking for COOLEY, and learned that he was acting as ship-keeper for U. S. Marshal JOHNSON, being in charge of the schooner *Sweet Home*, seized for violating the revenue laws. On reaching that vessel it was found that Officer BURLISON had already arrested him. COOLEY professed entire ignorance of the matter.

There are very strong suspicions that some other person is connected with this nefarious conspiracy, though COOLEY denied the fact in a conversation with Mr. WARD.

The "infernal machine" with which the steamer was to be blown up is now in the hands of the police. It is a tin case, ten inches high and fourteen in diameter, flat at the bottom and top, and in shape about two-thirds of a circle, having a flat side on the other third. From the top of this case extends an erect tube of tin, five feet in height. On the tube a water-tight cap was to be screwed, and from this was to extend a quick-burning fuse, bound around with twine and made water-proof. This fuse was found in RAY's house. The tube would hold two pounds of fine powder, and the case itself fifty pounds of coarse powder—enough to blow the steamer to atoms. The plan of procedure was for COOLEY to proceed in his boat on Saturday night, under pretence of fishing, to the railroad pier, where all the arrangements would be made. On Sunday night he would again visit the place secretly, set fire to the fuse, which was to extend under the pier, and then escape before the explosion.

COOLEY is an old jail bird. Some three or four years since he and others were arrested for passing counterfeit money, but he escaped by turning State's evidence. He is now again charged with counterfeiting, and will stand a chance for the Penitentiary on that charge, even if the law is defective in punishing for the conspiracy. He is somewhat over middle age.

MURDER IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

A correspondent of the Boston *Herald* states that the dead body of AMOS J. BLAKE, a cooper of that town, was found in a horse shed on the 27th inst. with the skull broken. His wallet and watch were missing, and the indications are that he was murdered and then robbed. BLAKE was a man of intemperate habits, and was last seen in the evening in company with two suspicious looking fellows from Jaffrey. Being a man of very ill temper while intoxicated, and being in liquor when last seen, it is supposed that he in some way provoked his companions to this awful act. The suspected murderers have not since been seen. The deceased was in comfortable circumstances, and leaves a wife and three children. This is the first murder committed in this part of Hillsboro' County for twenty years.

ARREST FOR A MURDER COMMITTED TWENTY-FOUR YEARS AGO.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Bulletin* says: "A striking instance of the certainty of punishment which, sooner or later, never fails to follow upon the commission of murder, came to our knowledge yesterday. It seems that a little over twenty-four years ago, a man named C. B. IVEY, residing in Roane County, East Tennessee, conceived a dislike to a sister-in-law residing in that county, and murdered her in a deliberate and cold-blooded manner. He was arrested for the crime, tried, convicted, but, owing to some palliating circumstances connected with the affair, instead of being executed, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for life. Shortly after incarceration in jail, he effected his escape, and made his way to Arkansas, where he settled on the Arkansas River, and resided, up to within a few weeks past. During his residence in Arkansas, he married a highly respectable lady of that State, became the father of a family, the owner of a large plantation, and was honored by his fellow-citizens with the post of magistrate for a term of some ten years, and the duties of which position he discharged with fidelity and to the general acceptation of the citizens. He also became connected with, and for four years was a leading member of one of the most prominent Christian denominations of the day. Surrounded by his family, possessed of an abundance of this world's goods, and enjoying the esteem and confidence of his neighbors, and a large circle of friends, he lived in fancied security, having long since ceased to fear that the hand of justice would ever trace him to his far-removed position from the scene of the murder he had committed. But the appearance at his home, about two weeks since, of an officer, armed with a requisition from the Governor of the State whose laws he had outraged, at once and forever dissipated all his assurances of safety, and without resistance he yielded himself up to the official's custody. He arrived in this city last evening, in charge of the person who traced him out, and will be conveyed at once to Roane county, taking to-day's train on the Memphis and Charleston railroad."

ACQUITTAL OF JUDGE JACKSON IN MISSOURI.—The acquittal of Judge ALBERT JACKSON, on the charges upon which he was impeached by the Missouri Senate, has been announced. There were eighteen grounds of impeachment. The principle charges against the Judge were that he refused to change the venue in certain cases; that he wrongfully granted and wrongfully refused to grant writs of *habeas corpus*; that he interfered with Grand Juries by giving special direction in regard to certain offences; that he has wrongfully refused to hear arguments in matters which he had prejudged; and that he has been deficient in courtesy to the bar.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, JUNE 30.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the Term. *Part II.*—Calendar same as Monday, except such cases as since tried.

SUPERIOR COURT—(Short Causes)—Same as Monday, except such cases as since tried.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—JUNE 29.

Before Judge Betts.

MOTION TO OPEN DEFAULT—APPEAL.

John Gaughran vs. *One Hundred and Fifty Tons of Coal.*—A decree was obtained in this cause in favor of the libelant in the term of March, 1858, with a subsequent order of reference in April term thereafter to a Commissioner to ascertain and compute damages, &c., and said order was served on the proctors of claimants in May term thereafter, and a final decree was entered upon the report of the Commissioner during said May term. An appeal from said decree was duly taken and filed by the claimant, but it being understood that the claimant was insolvent, it was agreed between the proctor of the libelant and the stipulator of the claimant, that the security of such stipulator alone should be accepted on the stipulation of the appellant. The appellant and his said security were guilty of various *laches* and delays in fulfilling said agreement, and in August term, the libelant not being able to collect his decree against the claimant, obtained summary judgment against the stipulator, and issued execution against him, which execution is still out unsatisfied, he having repeatedly promised the proctor and the Marshal holding the execution that he would personally see it satisfied.

The stipulator now represents to the Court that he expected to obtain such satisfaction through the claimant, and to be relieved of making payment himself without further costs, and therefore made the promises and countenanced the delays in the cause, and that he is unable to do so, and the full payment must devolve upon himself alone, and that he is advised by counsel that there is good ground in law for making the appeal, applies to the Court to have the default of the claimant, in not making his appeal, set aside, and for leave to the surety to come in now and perfect the proceedings thereupon, and it appearing to the Court that there is probable ground of merits in the appeal and in favor of the surety,

It is ordered, that the said default be vacated and the execution thereon be suspended on condition that the said stipulator, within ten days after the notice of this order, deposit in Court, to abide the event of the cause, the amount of said execution and the fees of the Marshal thereon, and also pay the libelant the costs accrued in the cause, including this motion, since the judgment of default upon which the said execution was issued, and file the usual stipulation for costs on the appeal so allowed to be prosecuted.

For the motion, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; in opposition, Messrs. Burrill, Davison & Burrill.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

Elijah T. Grant et al. vs. *Allen Ayrault.*—Motion to change venue to Livingston County denied, provided plaintiffs stipulate to admit certain facts about which there can be no real doubt, and dispense with attendance of certain witnesses.

Matter of Reformed Dutch Church, Market-street.—Referred to Chas. Stuart, Esq., to inquire into title, and report, &c.

Matter of B. J. Hendricks et al.—Order appointing special guardian granted.

The People ex rel. Mary F. Trust vs. *Joseph W. Trust.*—Question of the custody of children to await the result of pending divorce suit.

THE POLICE CASES AGAIN.

The People ex rel. Thos. Beatty vs. *The Board of Police.*—This case was brought up to-day for the settlement of the order under the opinion of the Court reported in the TIMES of Tuesday. The usual array of counsel was present, but not the audience of former occasions, which, as the Court was held in the small Chambers room, was a matter of thankfulness. The opposing counsel had attempted to draw up an order, but could by no means agree, each side claiming that the present issue was decided in its favor.

Counsel for the Commissioners proposed to draw up an order denying the motion to quash, but allowing demurrers *ore tenus* against seven of the points of the return.

A long argument ensued between counsel as to what the Court had decided.

Justice ROOSEVELT said he had held that two issues were presented in this return, viz.: the question whether the relator had practically resigned or been removed. These were the questions of fact to settle.

Mr. Dean submitted an order "quashing the return," and allowing respondents to amend. Mr. Noyes said no such motion had ever been made—that the only motion before the Court was for a peremptory *mandamus*, which was denied.

In reply to a suggestion about making up a case, Mr. Evarts said the difficulty was that the Court could have no jurisdiction, as there was no ground for a civil action. After some further desultory discussion, the Justice took the papers to settle the form of the order.

CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Gould.

Havemeyer & Moller vs. *Cumming.*—In this case, which was reported in the TIMES of Saturday, the jury, by direction of the Court, returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $27,575 16.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

The Mayor, &c., of New-York vs. *The Exchange Fire Insurance Company.*—The following is the opinion of the Court denying the motion lately made in this case to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that it could only be prosecuted by the Corporation Counsel.

HOFFMAN, J.—The application is for a stay of proceedings or a dismissal of the complaint. The main ground relied upon is, that Mann & Rodman, the attorneys on the record for the plaintiffs, are not authorized by law to appear for such plaintiffs; that the Corporation Counsel is the only person so authorized; and that Richard Busteed, Esq., is such counsel.

It appears by the affidavit read in opposition that the present attorneys have the authority of the Mayor and Comptroller for appearing in the action, and that Mr. Busteed has given his assent thereto in writing. Such assent has been produced, and is as follows:

NEW-YORK June 6 1859.

MESSRS. WAKEMAN & LATTING—*Gentlemen:* In reply to your note under the date of May 31, I beg leave to inform you that Messrs. Mann & Rodman are fully authorized to represent the City in the suits now pending against certain Insurance Companies for underwriting the Crystal Palace, and their legal acts in the premises will be approved of by me. Respectfully yours,

RICHARD BUSTEED, Corporation Counsel.

By the Charter of April 14, 1857, there was created an executive department of the corporation, known as the Law Department, which should have the charge of and conduct all the law business of the corporation and of the departments thereof, and all other law business in which the City shall be interested, and the chief officer thereof should be called Counsel to the Corporation, (sec. 20.) Such counsel was to be elected by the people, (sec. 10) and to hold for a given term, unless removed for cause. Richard Busteed now fills, and did fill such office, at the institution of this suit.

By the 28th section, "the Common Council was empowered to establish other bureaus, as they may deem the public interest may require, and to assign to them, and to the departments and bureaus herein created, such duties as they may direct, not inconsistent with that act, and the duties thereof shall be performed in accordance with the charter and laws and ordinances of the city."

No ordinance establishing or defining the powers of the Law Department or the powers of its officers has been produced. I am not at liberty to notice any which may exist. It may be that the Common Council have expressly, or by a warrantable inference, authorized the counsel to delegate his power to appear to another. I must assume that the present counsel considers that he does possess that authority, and I have nothing before me to justify the conclusion that his view of his official duty is incorrect. The argument, therefore, that he is clothed with a trust of office which he cannot give to another, so far at least as an appearance on the record is concerned, cannot avail.

Motion denied without costs.

DECISIONS.

Corwin vs. *Daly.*—Motion to dismiss complaint denied.

C. H. McCollough vs. *John L. Colby et al.*—Complaint dismissed with costs.

Elliott vs. *The New-Haven Railroad Company.*—Motion for a new trial denied without costs.

Bowery Bank vs. *John Lynch.*—Motion for a new trial denied with $10 costs.

Isaac Merritt vs. *John A. Millard.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

W. W. Rose vs. *G. G. Bellows.*—Judgment for plaintiff on frivolous answer.

Ann Pierson vs. *Louis Waefelaer.*—Order settled.

Bernard Sheriden vs. *Catharine Johnson, imp.*—Order that the judgment entered against the testator, Jacob Johnson, be vacated and held void, that all proceedings in this action be stayed, &c., until service of complaint, &c., without costs.

Henry L. Carpenter vs. *Charles Steins.*—Leave to serve supplemental answer granted, without costs.

Meeks vs. *Van Doren.*—Judgment for plaintiff to be a lien upon real estate conveyed by Minerva H. Letts to defendant.

Before Justice Woodruff.

THE FORREST CASE—MOTION TO TAKE TESTIMONY.

C. N. Forrest vs. *Edwin Forrest.*—To-day Mr. Van Buren moved for leave to take testimony *de bene esse* from Judge M. H. McAllister and others now in the City, but about leaving for California. Mr. O'Conor opposed on various grounds. Decision reserved.

Mr. Forrest was in Court, looking extremely well.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Hilton and Brady.

WHAT IS A VIOLATION OF THE HARBOR-MASTER ACT?

John A. Stephens vs. *Christopher Storzsmel, as John Doe, Captain of the lighter Wallace.*—This was an action originally brought in the Marine Court by the plaintiff, as Treasurer of the New-York City Hospital, against the defendant for violating the Harbor-Master's act, and was tried in that Court before Judge THOMPSON, without a jury, in October, 1858. The action was commenced by warrant; on the return of which the plaintiff filed his complaint, showing that the defendant refused to obey the command of Robert Murray, one of the Harbor Masters of the port of New-York, while in the proper discharge of his duties as such officer. The defendant's answer denied the charge, but admitted that he was the captain of the lighter *Wallace* at the time of the occurrence complained of.

Murray, the Harbor Master, was then called, and testified that on the 14th of September of that year, he ordered the captain of that vessel not to put into pier No. 10, East River, but that the vessel went into the pier, contrary to his orders, and did not go away when ordered so to do.

Motion was then made by the defence for a nonsuit, on the ground that the offence proved was no violation of the act in question, which motion was denied; and as no evidence was offered on the part of the defence, the Court ordered judgment to be entered for plaintiffs for $50 and costs. The defendant then appealed to the General Term of the Court, when the judgment of the Court below was affirmed. Appeal was then taken to General Term of the Common Pleas, where it was now argued and decision reserved.

Beebe, Dean and Donohoe, for plaintiffs; L. Ford for defendants.

The Broadway Arson Case—Important Decision.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

The People vs. Mary A. de Young.—The defendant in this cause was charged with arson in the third degree, in setting fire to the stock of goods contained in the store No. 541 Broadway, in the month of January last. The Grand Jury found a bill of indictment against her for the alleged offence in April last. On the 17th of June Edmon Blankman, Esq., appeared as her counsel, and moved the Court that the indictment be quashed, on the grounds that, after the same had been brought in by the Grand Jury and filed in open Court, and after the defendant had entered her plea of "*Not guilty*," and a day fixed for trial, the said indictment had been amended and altered in a material alteration therein contained, namely: in that part of said indictment charging the ownership of the property alleged to have been destroyed by the act of the defendant. This motion was granted, and the indictment quashed. On Saturday last Mr. Blankman again appeared for the defendant, no new indictment having been found by the Grand Jury, and presented a very ingenious and able argument to the Court, on a motion to discharge the defendant, and presented, among other matters, for the consideration of the Court, a provision contained in the Revised Statutes of this State, enacted by the Legislature many years ago, which reads "Within twenty-four hours after the discharge of any Grand Jury by any Court of Oyer and Terminer, or Court of Sessions, it shall be the duty of such Court to cause every person so confined in such prison upon any criminal charge, who shall not have been indicted, to be discharged without bail, unless satisfactory cause shall be shown to such Court for detaining such person in custody," &c. The learned counsel further urged that the case had been presented to the present Grand Jury, and that they had, after a full hearing of the evidence on the part of the prosecution, refused to find a bill of indictment against the accused; and for a prosecuting officer now to come into Court and ask that the accused be still detained in prison, smacked of persecution, and of such a character that ought not to be tolerated in any place where law and justice is expected to be administered fairly and impartially. Mr. Blankman further urged upon the attention and consideration of the Court the fact that the evidence on the part of the prosecution was all reduced to writing, and now on the records of this Court, and that if his Honor would but read it, he would, without doubt, come to the conclusion that there was no case made out as against the accused. His Honor took the papers, and this morning delivered the following opinion, wherein he concludes that the points taken by the counsel for the defendant were well taken:

"On an examination of the within matter, I am satisfied that the evidence is insufficient to justify the further detention of the defendant, Mary A. de Young. The Foreman of the Grand Jury, of the present June Term, stated to me that they could not find on the papers sufficient evidence to find a bill against her. She is, therefore, discharged."

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 29, 1859.

Beef cattle are a drug. The bullocks referred to last week as kept out of market by an arrangement among the drovers, of course made their appearance in the Yards this week. Besides these there came in nearly the usual supply from the West, so that the total receipts of fresh cattle number 3,834. Add to these the stale cattle—those left unsold at the previous market, and the total supply for the week is fully 4,000 head—a supply entirely beyond the demand at this season, when strangers keep away from the City, residents go away when they can get away, and those who must remain luxuriate upon an abundance of cheap strawberries and other vegetable diet. The real demand at this time can scarcely exceed say 2,800 or 3,000 good cattle per week, and this will be the case for two months to come. It will be pretty safe for graziers to conclude that prices are low whenever the bare fact is announced by telegraph that the supply for any week exceeds 3,000 bullocks ....Milch Cows are as dull as ever, or more so. We have stated in every report for some time past that there was very little demand for cows, and that the Yards were crowded to excess with them, for which purchasers could not be found, yet farmers continue to send in more than 200 a week. A batch came all the way from Indiana this week, on which the owners lose at least $6 per head, in return for not reading or not heeding our weekly reports. The dealers here are making a sale now and then, and sending to pasture those which cannot be accommodated with stable room....Veal Calves still arrive at the rate of nearly a thousand a week. They are older and of better quality as the season advances, but there is a prejudice against veal in hot weather, no matter how large or how good, and the demand is not very active....Sheep and Lambs have come in much more freely than previously—about 13,000 for the week—and although this kind of meat is popular in Summer, the supply is largely above the demand; so much so that prices have declined about 75c. per head....Swine are not quite so abundant as for some weeks past, but the market is abundantly supplied and prices drooping....The following table, carefully prepared from our notes gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle received and retailed at Bergen, show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 29.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	3,834	218	939	12,925	3,801
Previous week	3,172	246	1,069	8,841	6,212
Same w'k last y'r	3,041	194	717	10,229	4,450

Weekly average of beeves for 1857	3,144
Weekly average of beeves for 1858	3,676

Of the 3,834 fresh bullocks, 3,213 were yarded at the Forty-fourth-street yards. The balance were distributed: 457 sold at Bergen; 77 at BROWNING'S, and 23 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; and 64 at CHAMBERLAIN'S, on Robinson-street. The 3,213 at Forty-fourth-street, so far as we could ascertain their origin from the owners or salesmen, and from the yard-books, were from the following localities: from Illinois, 1,006; from Ohio, 714; from Kentucky, 563; from New-York State, 447; from Indiana, 149; from Missouri, 134; from Canada, 123; from Michigan, 51; and from Iowa, 18. It will be seen that with the exception of 447 from New-York and a few from Canada, the entire supply is from the West....These came into market by the following routes: by Hudson River Railroad, 1,798; by Erie Railroad, 808; by Hudson River Boats, 458; by Harlem Railroad, 10; and by Camden and Amboy Railroad, 144. There has been no change in the railroad charges during the last two weeks, and none in prospect, so far as we can learn, except that return passes to those accompanying cattle are talked about.

THE CATTLE MARKET TO-DAY.

This has been the hottest day of the season, so far. As many as could find room, put their cattle in the covered yard. Butchers manifested little disposition to lay in a stock of meat to be spoiled, as has been the case in several instances during the past week. Indeed, at the Washington Meat Stalls, it has been almost impossible to give away some of the beef. One man reports selling beef in the quarter, at 6c. ⅌ ℔., and from that down to 2c. He bought a lot of Texas cattle, last week, at $23 ⅌ head, and lost money in attempting to sell the quarters. The preliminary sales yesterday were very limited—the sellers and buyers were too far apart in their views to come together, except on a few good animals, of which there was not an abundant supply. Early in the day a few of the "tops" of the best droves went at prices estimated at 11½c. ⅌ ℔. for the cleared weight, but later 11c. only was paid for just as good killing animals, and 10c.@10½c. for nice butchers' beef, while there were abundance offered at 8c.@9c., and scallawags went as low as 6c.....Taking the average of the entire transactions in this week's market, as we have them carefully noted down, the prices ranged about as follows:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle	None.	None.
Best quality offered	11c. @11½c.	11c. @11½c.
Medium quality	9½c.@10c.	9½c.@10½c.
Poor quality	8c. @ 9c.	8½c.@ 9c.
Poorest quality	6c. @ 7½c.	7½c.@ 8c.
General selling prices	8½c.@10c.	9c. @10½c.
Average of all sales	9½c.@——	9½c.@ 9¾c.

Cattle brought about $5 ⅌ head more yesterday than to-day. Several lots kept out last week were now sold at much less than the same cattle were then worth, but owners tried to console themselves with the belief that had they brought them all in last week prices would have gone even lower than to-day. Again they have plenty yet laying off at Bergen, Port Jervis, Albany, &c.

We have scarcely ever seen as few buyers about the yards as at mid-day—and those few took to the shade, and had to be run after by the seller before they could be induced to look after the cattle. Later in the afternoon, as it grew cooler, business revived somewhat, but several hundred cattle remained unsold....The Albany market was spiritless last Monday, few New-Yorkers daring to venture. Some 800 head went East, about one half bought, and the rest on commission.

We give below a few of the transactions as indicating the general state of the market.

EASTMAN & BUDLONG sold 107, mostly three-year old Kentucky Durhams, for R. W. TAYLOR, at 10½c. They were in pretty good flesh, but not ripe, weighing about 7½ cwt. Also, for SEYMOUR, 31 light Iowa steers, at 9c.; rated 5½ cwt.

VAIL & Co. were selling 39 Ohio and State cattle, at 8c.@10c. They were of fair to good quality, but uneven in weights.

HARING & GURNEY, for sundry parties, mostly at Bergen, 160 cattle, of various origin, weights and qualities, at 7c.@11c.

WOODRUFF & DUDLEY sold several lots, two at Bergen, and the rest here. The first Bergen lot was 50 light Texas and Cherokee cattle for A. K. ELLIOTT. They were pure blooded "scallawags" of 5 cwt, and brought 7c.@8c.—a few even lower, according to the buyer's account. Also for CROCKETT & DANA, 18 light Ohio steers, at $51 each. Rated 5¾ cwt. For W. W. HAMILTON, 18 State steers of 5¾ cwt., at 7c.@8c., and 8 Connecticut oxen for CARPENTER, at 8½c.@9c.

H. MYERS sold 54 head Indian cattle for JAS. MATTHEWS, at 10c. to 10½c.—very few at the latter price. They were rated at 7½ cwt., and certainly came to a hard market.

J. CHURCH for G. CURTIS, 18 Ohio dry cows, estimated 5 cwt., at 8c.

VALENTINE & MARTIN sold on their own account 92 Illinois still-fed, medium cattle, rated 6¾ cwt., at 8½c., and 51 Illinois, corn fed, for J. SMITH, at 9½@10½c., on 6¾ cwt. These were a fair lot.

WHITE & SON sold for LAMB and SMITH, 40 Iowas, at 9c. on 6½ cwt. These were mainly left over from last week. They also disposed of 51 Iowa for GEO. WELLS, at 8c.@9c., a part of them rough cows.

VAIL and SHEPHERD sold for J. HATHAWAY, 32 good Ohio steers, rated at 7 cwt., for 9½c.@10½c. These were mostly disposed of yesterday.

The same firm sold early yesterday for GEORGE ADAMS, 30 Illinois still-fed, for 9½c.@10c. They were only fair, and rated at 6 cwt.

W. E. WHEATON sold for J. DALBEY, 52 very fair Illinois, rated at 7½ cwt., for $67@$68 ⅌ head. Most of these went yesterday.

S. ULREY sold 107 Illinois, owned by J. T. ALEXANDER, for 9c.@10½c., on 6¾ cwt. They were only medium, and very few brought over 10c.

MURRAY & GLOVER, 96 Illinois for the same party, at 10c on 6¾ cwt. Fair lot.

C. G. TEED sold for J. BRYANT 57 Ohio at 10c.@11½c. For a few of these 11½c. were offered yesterday, to weigh. The balance sold to-day at 10c. These were the best lot of the size offered.

SHEPHERD & BENEDICT sold 33 Kentucky for H. ELBERT. They were good grade cattle and well fed; taken, 10c.@11c., average 10¾c. on 7¾ cwt. The same firm yesterday disposed of 30 Kentucky of equal grade with the last for MR. HARP, at 10½c.@11c.

J. WHEELER offered 60 pretty good cattle, owned by by W. H. C. MORELAND. They went slowly at $80 each; average 8 cwt.

H. H. HARRIS sold for H. JACOBY 63 common Illinois at 9c.@10c., on 6¾ cwt. In a good market they would have stood 7 cwt.

By the same, for G. W. REED, 15 very good Ohio, say 9½ cwt., at 10c.@11c.; a few first-rate at 11½c. Of these, H. TAYLOR, Jersey City, took 5 for $560, and W. FLORENCE 4 for $430.

MILCH COWS.

The cow markets are constantly getting "from bad to worse." Dealers say that they can "scarcely give away their stock." As though there were not enough cows and calves near here, an enterprising individual bought up a lot in Indiana at $25@$30 each, for the cow and calf. They cost $11 ⅌ head, saying nothing about the calves, and were selling at ALLERTON'S to-day for $30@$35 each, thus losing the owner $5@$6 on each cow. It scarcely pays at any time to bring fresh cows from such a distance, much less now, when there is no demand for cows. As most of those buying cows are dependent upon New-York for their milk market, and as many citizens are leaving here to spend the Summer months in the country, milkmen find their stock quite sufficient without buying fresh cows. Many of those now coming in have to be sent out to pasture until a better demand shall warrant bringing them in again. Common cows sell at $20@$25 each; medium animals, $30@$35; good cows, $35@$40; and for a few nice fancy animals we heard of $50@$55 each.

VEAL CALVES.

Our figures above show a decrease in the numbers of veals, but many of them are old and heavy, thus keeping up the amount of meat. The Forty-fourth-street pens were filled this morning, and only a very few of the best calves brought 6½c. Good veals sold for 5½c.@6c., and so down to 4c., with a slow hard market, and a few left unsold. The excessive hot weather of to-day was against the calf market.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The very large number of near 13,000 live sheep and lambs during the past week has had the effect to lower prices, say 50c. ⅌ head on lambs and 75c.@$1 each on sheep, with nearly enough remaining unsold for another week's market. Good sheep sell slowly at 4¼c.@4½c. ⅌ ℔., live weight, while plenty of mutton has been offered at 7c.@7½c. Receipts at ALLERTON'S were 828. Pens well filled this morning, and not emptied at night. Market very dull. One fine lot of fat lambs brought $5 each.

BROWNING reports the following as the receipts for the past week at his Sixth street Market:

No.	State.	Owners.
199	N. Y.	J. Simons.
45	N. Y.	H. Todd.
90	N. Y.	J. A. Grant.
205	N. Y.	E. Brant.
233	N. Y.	D. Paucher.
207	N. Y.	Wm. Horton.
20	N. Y.	L. Miller.
11	N. Y.	J. Fink.
108	N. J	J. West.
291	N. J	G. B. Holcomb.
33	N. J	J. Hall.
72	N. J	J. G. Schomp.
41	N. J	J. Perrine.
280	N. J	A. Robbins.
209	N. J	W. D. Bellis.
160	N. J	R. Bellis.
95	N. J	J. K. Quick.
102	N. J	M. Norton.
23	N. J	P. A. Bloom.
128	N. J	L. Bellis.
40	N. J	A. Limger.
198	Ohio	J. McCarty.
197	Ohio	C. H. Turner.
219	Ohio	S. W. Gregory.
196	Ohio	W. Franklin.
248	Ohio	W. Myers.
186	Va	A. Lee.
349	Ind	T. Hossberry.
90	Penn	S. Swain.

Making a total of 4,274, to say nothing of several hundred which were turned away to pasture for want of pen room. Stock rather poor and market ditto. Farmers and graziers would have found an abundance of cheap stock for further feeding. Sales show at near 1c. ⅌ ℔, live weight, less than last week.

Sales by THOS. E. LARKIN:

54 head	$234 50	95 head	$384 75
25 head	119 00	39 head	187 00
95 head	332 39	73 head	293 50
61 head	179 00	80 head	315 00
45 head	168 50	65 head	217 50
Total	648		$2,511 12

R. H. HUME reports:

158 head	$643 87	98 head	$345 75
190 head	723 50	24 head	104 75
232 head	784 30		
Total	702		$2,602 17

J. McCARTY reports stock at $3@$5 ⅌ head.

CHAMBERLIN gives 6,384 as the past week's receipts at his Robinson-street Market.

O'BRIEN & McGRAW received:

No.	State.	Owner.
202	Ohio	W. Franklin.
195	Ohio	C. H. Turner.
151	Ohio	M. Briggs.
187	N. Y	S. Rochester.
240	N. Y	A. Marshall.
65	N. Y	E. Hunt.
22	N. Y	C. Shoefelt.
64	N. J	T. Brutton.
38	N. J	D. Allain.
50	N. J	D. McCartey & Co.
16	N. J	E. Wills.
26	N. J	R. White.
49	N. J	M. Jackson.
53	N. J	M. Shields.
39	N. J	M. Pidcock.

Sales of 809 were made for $3,257 07 as follows:

185 sheep and lambs	$725 00
89 sheep	338 12
66 sheep	257 50
73 sheep	279 40
42 sheep	187 25
130 lambs	562 93
126 lambs	541 00
50 lambs	179 62
39 lambs	186 25

Market very slow.

SWINE.

Receipts moderate, but fully equal to the demand during this hot weather. At ALLERTON'S Western Yards the numbers were 1,980 exclusive of those sent from below. Prices 6c.@6½c. FRENCH & HUGHES give 1,236 by Erie Railroad; 506 by Hudson River Railroad; and 79 head by boats. They sent 237 to Fortieth-street, sold 2,086, and have 1,295 remaining on hand.

SPRING & JAMISON, pork dealers of West Washington Market quote heavy corn hogs 6½c.@6¾c.; light corn and still hogs 6½c.@6¾c.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 29, 1859.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending June 29, 1859, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

The business for the past week has been chiefly confined to Ohio Butter, with which the market is well supplied, and the receipts continue heavy. In the way of State Butter, anything but a very choice article sells slowly, for the reason that a great portion of the Western Reserve is quite equal to our State Butter now arriving from the interior, and sells at much lower figures; and the great supply of Orange County has caused a decline in Pails, until to-day the best qualities are selling at 20c.—a significant fact, and an epoch in the Pail Butter trade which has not occurred before in nine years. The sales for California shipment are very light, and do not affect the market, while houses in the Southern trade complain of the small demands from that section. This state of affairs, (coupled with the facts that farmers are taking advantage of the present splendid season for making butter; and that many counties in this State which have heretofore given their attention to growing grain, have given that up as a leading feature, and are now devoted to Butter making, which for several years past has paid the farmer better than anything else,) we see no prospect of improvement in prices for some time; and (while the entire system of contracting beforehand should be done away with) country merchants should buy, anticipating no higher figures than now, and farmers should look for low prices in the Fall. We quote:

Orange County pails, ⅌ ℔	18	@ 20
Fine half firkins, yellow, ⅌ ℔	18	@ 18½
Fair half firkins, light color, ⅌ ℔	14	@ 15
Fine State, dairy, firkins, ⅌ ℔	17	@ 19
Welsh, tubs, ⅌ ℔	17	@ 18
Western Reserve, choice, ⅌ ℔	14	@ 15
Ohio, fair to prime, ⅌ ℔	13	@ 14
Illinois and Wisconsin, ⅌ ℔	13	@ 15
Store Packed Butter, ⅌ ℔	13	@ 16

CHEESE

Is decidedly lower; receipts heavy, demand light. We quote:

New Cheese, fine, ⅌ ℔	8	@ 9
New Cheese, fair, ⅌ ℔	5	@ 7
English Dairy, ⅌ ℔	9	@ 11
Pineapple, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 13

EGGS.

The demand has about equalled the supply. We quote:

State and Ohio, ⅌ dozen	17	@ 18
Jersey and Long Island	17	@ 18

FRUITS.

Dried Fruits of all kinds are dull, though salable at our quotations. Strawberries continue plenty. Cherries in large supply. The last arrival of Peaches sold at $10 ⅌ box—equal to $10 ⅌ bushel. Raspberries are just appearing. We quote;

Dried Apples, State, ⅌ ℔	8	@ 8½
Dried Apples, Southern, do., ⅌ ℔	7½	@ 8
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 14
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled	6	@ 8
Dried Raspberries, ⅌ ℔	17	@ 18
Dried Blackberries, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 12
Dried Plums, ⅌ ℔	—	@ 25
Dried Cherries, ⅌ ℔	15	@ 20
Ripe Cherries, ⅌ ℔	4	@ 7
Gooseberries, ⅌ bushel	2 00	@ 2 25
Whortleberries, ⅌ quart	12	@ 15
Raspberries, ⅌ basket	8	@ 10
Currants, ⅌ ℔	4	@ 5
Peaches, ⅌ bushel	10 00	@ —

BEANS.

Small Pea, prime, ⅌ bushel	$1 00	@$1 10
Medium, ⅌ bushel	75	@ 90
Kidney, ⅌ bushel	1 62½	@ 1 75
Marrowfat, ⅌ bushel	1 25	@ 1 50
Red, ⅌ bushel	1 75	@ 2 00
China, ⅌ bushel	1 62½	@ 1 75

POULTRY AND GAME.

We quote:

POULTRY.

Turkeys, ⅌ ℔	16	@ 20
Chickens, ⅌ ℔	12½	@ 17
Ducks, ⅌ pair, tame	1 50	@ —
Spring Chickens, ⅌ pair	50	@ 1 25

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ⅌ pair	62½	@ 75
Ducks, ⅌ pair	50	@ 75
Turkeys, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 12
Spring Chickens, ⅌ pair	50	@ 1 00
Wild Pigeons, per doz	1 00	@ 1 50
Tame Pigeons, each	12½	@ —
Geese, each	62½	@ 75

GAME.

Wild Pigeons, ⅌ dozen	2 00	@ 3 00
Squab Pigeons, ⅌ dozen	2 00	@ 3 50

MEATS.

Dressed Hogs, Country, ⅌ ℔	8½	@ 8½
Beef carcases, ⅌ ℔	7	@ 8½
Mutton carcases, ⅌ ℔	7	@ 9
Veal calves, live weight	5	@ 7
Veal carcases, ⅌ ℔	5	@ 10
Spring Lambs, live, ⅌ ℔	8½	@ 9

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes are dull and drooping. Cabbages lower. In other articles no change.

Potatoes—Bermuda, ⅌ bbl	4 00	@ 4 50
Potatoes—Mercers, ⅌ bbl	1 50	@ 2 00
Potatoes—Peachblows, ⅌ bbl	—	@ 2 25
Potatoes—Western Reds, ⅌ bbl	1 12	@ 1 25
Green Peas—⅌ bbl	1 50	@ —
String Beans—⅌ bbl	—	@ 4 00
Spinach, ⅌ bbl	62½	@ 75
Asparagus, ⅌ 100 bunches	—	@12 00
Radishes, ⅌ 100 bunches	—	@ 50
Rhubarb, ⅌ doz. bunches	—	@ 75
Leeks, ⅌ doz. bunches	—	@ 75
Green Onions, ⅌ 100	—	@ 1 00
Parsley, ⅌ doz. bunches	—	@ 25
Cabbages, ⅌ 100	6 00	@ 8 00
Tomatoes, ⅌ bushel	4 00	@ —
Cucumbers, ⅌ 100	2 00	@ —
Green Corn, ⅌ 100	2 50	@ 3 00

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 29, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 118 bbls. Ashes, 2,345 bbls Flour, 300 bbls. Rye Flour, 1,494 bbls. and 600 sacks Corn Meal, 14,387 bushels Wheat, 29,850 bushels Corn, 4,500 bushels Oats, 740 pkgs. Provisions, and 391 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made, to-day, of 65 bbls. Pots at $5 25, and 20 bbls. Pearls at $5 81¼ ⅌ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,740 bbls, including 1,573 bbls. Pots and 167 bbls. Pearls.

CANDLES—Have been in limited demand at previous quotations.

COAL—Has been moderately inquired for; prices have not varied remarkably.

COFFEE—We have heard of sales, to-day, of only 20 bags Maracaibo at 12c., and 1,150 bags Rio at 11¼c.@11¾c. ⅌ ℔.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is actively sought after, chiefly at 21c.@21½c. ⅌ ℔. Other kinds are inactive.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand, and has advanced ⅛c. ⅌ ℔.; sales, to-day, 1,500 bales, including Middling Upland at 11⅝c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ⅌ ℔.

FIRE CRACKERS—No. 1 Canton, 40 packs, $1 95 @$2 ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered, and prices have again declined. The demand, however, has been restricted. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 6,000 bbls.

Unsound Flour	$4 00	@$5 20
Standard Superfine State	5 40	@ 5 85
Extra State	5 90	@ 6 30
Standard Superfine Western	5 15	@ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 00	@ 7 75
Extra Ohio, very poor to choice shipping	6 20	@ 6 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 65	@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 20	@ 6 40
Extra Genesee	6 70	@ 9 00
Low to choice Extra Missouri	6 25	@ 9 75
Low to very choice extra Tennessee	6 50	@ 9 75

Southern Flour is in less request, to-day, at previous prices; sales have been reported of 800 bbls., in lots, at $6 30@$7 for mixed brands, and $7 10@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is very dull, at $4@$4 75 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in small lots, at $3 95@$4 for Jersey, and $4 30@$4 35 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins have been in limited request, including Layer at $2 60, and Bunch at $2 20@$2 25 ⅌ whole box. Other kinds have been also lightly dealt in. Sales by auction to-day 2,350 boxes Messina Oranges, at 90c.@$1 25; and 2,057 boxes Messina and French Lemons, at 65c.@$2 40 ⅌ box.

GRAIN—Wheat continues depressed, and prices tend strongly downwards. Sales to-day, 9,000 bushels, including old Red and White Western, on terms not disclosed; good Milwaukee Club at $1 10; new White Southern at $1 80, and new Red do. at $1 70 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in demand, and prices have improved. Sales to-day, 22 500 bushels, at 82c.@86c. for new mixed and Yellow Western; 87c. for Yellow Jersey, and 87c.@88c. for Yellow Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye is in slack request, at 88c.@90c. ⅌ bushel. Barley has not varied. Oats continue very dull, at drooping rates; Canada, 46½c.@47½c.; Western, 45c.@47c.; State, 42c.@45c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 39c.@42c. ⅌ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston, 575 bales Bags, part at 12 cents each; and 800 bales Bagging, 11¾c.@12c. ⅌ yard.

HAY—Sales to day, 800 bales North River at 60c.@70c. ⅌100 ℔s.

HEMP—Has been neglected, and prices are entirely nominal. In Boston, 400 bales Jute were sold on private terms.

HIDES—Are in request at, however, irregular prices.

HOPS—Are selling rather slowly at 10c.@15c. for last year's crop, and 4c.@8c. for old, ⅌ ℔.

IRON—Sales have been confined to small lots of Scotch Pig at $23 50 ⅌ ton.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 37½@$1 40 ⅌ thousand.

LEAD—Has been sparingly sought after at essentially unaltered rates.

LEATHER—Sole is in fair demand, at uniform prices. French Calf Skins are less inquired for, and are less valuable, 25 ℔ dozens being now quoted at $1@$1 10; 30 ℔s. at 95c.@$1; 35 ℔. at 90c.@95c.; 40 ℔s. at 85c.@90c.; 50@60 ℔s. at 80c.@85c. ⅌ ℔., 6 months' credit. English salted Sheepskins are heavy and drooping.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and 72½c. for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day: 460 hhds. Cuba Muscovado on private terms; and 468 hhds. and 65 tcs. Clayed Cuba, at 23c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed; sales have been reported of 750 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 45c.@46c., chiefly at 45c.; 200 bbls. do., deliverable in July, at 44c, in shipping order, ⅌ gallon; a small lot of Common Resin, at $1 82½ ⅌ 310 ℔s.; and 900 bbls. No. 1 Resin, at $3 25@$4 25 ⅌ 280 ℔s.

OILS—The demand has generally been restricted at our revised quotations, for the principal kinds: Crude Sperm, $1 27½@$1 32½; Unbleached Sperm, $1 35@$1 40; Crude Whale, 48c.@50c.; Refined Whale, 56c.@63c.; Linseed Oil, 61c.@63c.; No. 1 Lard Oil, 92c.@96c.; Red Oil, 41c.@45c.; Olive Oil, $1@$1 10 ⅌ gallon; Palm Oil, 9¼c.@10c.; Tallow Oil, 10¼c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔. In New-Bedford, during the week ending June 27, sales were reported of 450 bbls. Crude Sperm, $1 30; a lot of "heavy" do. at $1 27, and 500 bbls. Crude Whale at 45c.@48c. ⅌ gallon. In Sag Harbor, 500 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1 27½ ⅌ gallon, deliverable in New-York.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone
From Jan. 1 to June 27, 1859	47,105	146,815	1,675,100
Same time last year	37,435	140,882	1,269,800

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered at reduced prices. Hence it has been more extensively purchased. Sales, to-day, 5,700 bbls., in lots, at $16@$16 20, closing at $16, for Mess; $16 50 for extra heavy Mess; $18 50@$18 62½ for Clear; and $12 87½@$13 25, closing at $17 87½@$13 for prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in less demand, including Hams at 7½c.@8½c., and Shoulders at 6½c.@6¾c. ⅌ ℔. Bacon is very dull and nominal. Lard is improving; sales, to-day, 700 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly common to prime, at 11c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔. Beef is in fair request at former rates. Sales 420 bbls., in lots, at $9@$13 for repacked Western Mess; $13 50@$15 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$9 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$25 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$18 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues very quiet at 14c.@18c. for State; 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ⅌ ℔. New Cheese is dull, at from 3c.@9c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Has been in lively demand, and prices have been sustained. Sales 1,200 tcs., chiefly within a range of from $4 25@$5 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Has been in request at essentially unchanged prices.

SALTPETRE—Sales in Boston, 200 bags at 10c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔., 6 months credit.

SEEDS—To-day, sales were reported of 6,500 bags Calcutta Linseed in Boston at $1 63 ⅌ bushel. Clover, Timothy, and Flax Seeds remain as previously represented

SPELTER—Plates, 5½c.@5¾c. ⅌ ℔.

SPICES—The demand has been very moderate at about previous figures.

SUGARS—Have been inactive to-day,—sales having been confined to 171 hhds. Porto Rico at 6¾c.; 35 hhds. Cuba at 5¾c.@6c.; and 15 Hhds. New-Orleans at 7c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, to day, 7,500 ℔s. at 10¼c.@10⅜c. ⅌ ℔.

TIN—Has been rather more inquired for, at essentially unchanged prices.

WHALEBONE—Continues in demand, at steady rates.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 750 bbls., in lots, at 26c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 3s.; 60 tons Fustic, at 6s.; and, by steamer, 500 boxes Cheese, on terms not ascertained. The reported Flour and Corn engagements yesterday were discredited to-day. For London, 150 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 5s. For Bremen, Cotton at ⅜c., and Whalebone at ⅜c. ⅌ ℔. A bark from Quebec to London, Hull, or Grimsby, with Timber, at 31s., and Deals, at 90s. A bark from Bic to London, Deals, on private terms. A ship from Baltimore to Rotterdam on terms not ascertained. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: bark *Scio*, from Havana to Valparaiso, Sugar at £3 10s.; ship *American Union*, 1,146 tons, from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, Deals, £2 17s.; a bark, 250,000 feet Lumber, from Charleston to Barcelona, about $16; a British brig, 230 tons, to Havana and back, $1,900; a bark, 274 tons, from St. Mary's River to Havana, Lumber, $13; a brig, 258 tons, from St. Mary's River to Trinidad, P. S., $13; a schooner, 269 tons, to Cardenas and back, $1 850; a brig, 190 tons, to Demerara, 60c. for wet and dry bbls.; a bark, 220 tons, to Turks Islands and back, Salt, 9c.; a ship, 1 637 tons, to Hong Kong and thence to Cuba, Chili; ship *Matias Cousino*, 572 tons, to Valparaiso and Callao, and a brig, 300 tons, from Machias to Cuba and back to Philadelphia, on terms we did not learn.

Pistol-Photographs.

From the London Spectator.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Several months ago, Mr. SKAIFE, of Blackheath, was led to undertake some experiments in relation to the velocity of shot and shell, and the possibility of using photographic means for registering the character of the motion. The phenomena presented were of a novel and peculiar kind; and they suggested the idea of a practical application. In the narrow compass of four inches, Mr. SKAIFE has resumed an entire photographic apparatus which can be carried in the hand, and which, working by means of a trigger, can be used with ease and certainty. Mr. SKAIFE has denominated his instrument the pistol-camera, and the value of it will speedily be seen in various ways. The weapon is leveled at an object, and a microscopic photograph is taken on the instant. Thus a scout may photograph a hostile movement, and the microscope discloses the position of the enemy. The mariner at sea can hoist the machine to the very vane at top of the mast, and photograph the view around. The traveling student of natural history can photograph the wildest roebuck, the fiercest lion, the most sudden meteor, the most inaccessible rock. The watchman can photograph the criminal *flagrante delicto*. The instrument may be made the means of domestic discipline or endearment—the spoiled child being shown "how it looks when it is cross;" while the enchanted suitor can catch the sweetest aspect of assent and immortalize it for future reference. Indeed the effect of the discovery can scarcely be estimated to its full extent, socially or practically.

THE WAR AND THE HUNGARIANS OF CHICAGO.—A large number of the Hungarian residents of Chicago have held a meeting to express their sympathy with the new movements of KOSSUTH. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we regret to see the Germans, our old friends, in arms, allowing themselves to be misled by the influence of a bribed and corrupted Press, who, by false technical statements, aroused their old antagonistic feelings against France, and thus induced many young and highly principled men, who should have been foremost in the cause of freedom, to be incorporated with one of the most corrupt and bigoted Governments which has been, heretofore, and is now, an enemy to their progress of civilization and liberty throughout Europe.

Other resolutions were adopted, expressive of unabated confidence in KOSSUTH, and of readiness to aid the cause of freedom, "morally and physically," whenever active service is required.

MORMONS IN NEBRASKA.—*Florence, Nebraska, June 16*—For the last four or five weeks our town has been the scene of much interest from the increasing emigration of Mormons through it, on their way to the Holy City. They encamp, generally, on the other side of the Creek, upon the "Mormon Reserve," but are also scattered diffusely through the town itself. One hand-cart train started a few days since, dragging their carts up the hill or bluff upon which Florence is situated. The train numbered about three hundred. Some very interesting women might be seen toiling in this manner on their road to Zion. The spectacle caused many a sigh of regret among the sterner sex, who manage to single out the prettiest and cultivate their acquaintance while they tarry among us. A.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.
Price, $300. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO.—LESSONS UPON THIS POPULAR INSTRUMENT given at a low rate, at the pupil's residence if desired. Rapid and thorough progress guaranteed. The advertiser has had some years' experience in teaching. Address TEACHER, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain.

It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents,

WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN
Removed to No. 203 Broadway.
Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer &c., &c. Prices at the Depot:

$45, $50, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $320, $375, $400.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published—A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO FORTES.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $250, $275, and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone, and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Music and Musical Instruments of all kinds, at the lowest prices. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. *Testimonials.*—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Nothing at the Fair displayed greater excellence."—*Churchman.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

AT ANY SACRIFICE FOR CASH, IF APPLIED for immediately, as the family leaves for the country in a few days, a magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano forte, splendid tone, round corners, carved case, scolloped keys, best City manufacturers; original price $360, for less than $200 to cash customer. N. B.—Perfectly new. Call at No. 298 Madison-st., near Montgomery st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also, at their Depot, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

TWO VERY FINE SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-fortes, of excellent tone and finish, with entire iron frame and all the modern improvements, have been in use but a short time, and will be sold at the exceedingly low prices of $160 and $180, best bargains yet offered, at J. & C. FISCHER'S Wareroom, No. 856 Broadway, three doors below 14th-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS. SECOND-HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS of superior tone, and fully warranted, will be sold at great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange. By ALBERT WEBER, manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. Purchasers will find this an excellent opportunity to get a good piano very low.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

FOR SALE—ONE 6¾ OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE, of superior make, quite new, and warranted to be good, for $275. For particulars, inquire of C. W. ENGLEMAN, Montgomery-av., second house below Fort-st., Staten Island, Quarantine Landing.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business in all its branches. Also, a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in the washing, or would do general housework, separate. Both has the best of reference. No objection to the country. Wages not so much an object as a home. Call at No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor, front room, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as a good cook in a private family who understands her business perfectly; is a good baker and pastry cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City references given; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. To be seen for two days at No. 227 1st-av., one door from 14th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIENCED young woman a situation in City or country as good cook, washer and ironer; makes excellent plain pastry. Also, a neat, efficient girl as chambermaid and waitress; is a competent laundress. They are highly recommended. Apply to No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL GIRL WITH EXCELLENT City reference a situation as seamstress; operates on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machines, or as nurse and seamstress; will go in the country or travel with a lady; understands cutting and fitting; wages, $8 to $10. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY, OR WOULD take it home to do, by two dressmakers who thoroughly understand the business in all its branches, having had twelve years' experience; unexceptionable references as to ability and character. Address S. & M. T., No. 114 East 22d-st, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fancy sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 81 West 28th-st, top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A TRUSTWORTHY, economical and highly recommended girl, as cook and laundress, or general servant; is a good cook, and a most superior washer and ironer, neat, and an obliging girl, and will try to please. Apply at No. 54 Atlantic-st, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a respectable young girl; can cut and fit children's dresses; has no objection to the country; can give City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 192 7th-av., third floor, front room, between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first-class cook and baker; understands her business in all its branches; is capable of taking proper charge of a kitchen. Can be seen at No. 91 3d-av., near 13th-st. The best of reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-rate cook; an excellent baker; would go for the season to the country; has the best of City reference Can be seen for two days at No. 40 Spring-st., between Mott and Mulberry sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as child's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; is capable of filling either situation thoroughly; has satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 27 1st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, with good reference, to do housework for a small family, or chamberwork and waiting; is willing and obliging and very clean; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 407 Broadway, up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as laundress in a small family, or chambermaid and assist in the washing. Best of reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 73 West 18th-st.; six doors from 6th av., at the Dressmaker's sign.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress, or lady's maid and seamstress, in City or country; the best of City references will be given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and assist in the care of children; willing to make herself generally useful. Inquire at the residence of her present employer, No. 75 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do general housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; has good references. Can be seen at No. 175 South 5th-st, Williamsburgh.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE German girl a situation to do general housework in a private family; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer, and comes well recommended. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German girl in a private family as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; also by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first class waitress, or as chambermaid and to take care of children; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 97 12th st., west of 5th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron. Has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 210 West 36th st, between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as monthly nurse; can come well recommended; no objections to the country. For further particulars, call at No. 237 Spring st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress, and also a perfect nurse for children; no objection to City or country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, BY A young girl that understands her business. Apply at the residence of her employer, No. 221 West 34th st.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c—call at the large INSTITUTE and HOME OF DOMESTICS, No. 138 11th-st, corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGLISH, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English Protestant wet nurse, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND HIGHLY recommended young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business perfectly; no objections to the country; wages moderate. Also, by a young man, a situation to take care of horses and work on a farm; is willing to make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Call for two days at No. 510 Broadway. (opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,) up stairs, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of steady habits and good moral character, with a gentleman, to take the care of horses and drive, work on a farm or in a garden, and make himself generally useful; is strong and healthy, not afraid of work, and fully understands his business; has most excellent recommendations from his last employer; wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single young man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in this country and in the old country; is a most competent groom and trusty driver; is not afraid of work; can give the best of City references from his former and last employer. Address M. E., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE GERMAN gardener, who understands his business perfectly well in all its branches. 18 years' experience and careful learning of green houses and grapery enables him to care for any gentleman's place; he will be glad to receive addresses directed to E. G., Box 204 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family, by a respectable Protestant single man, who perfectly understands his business, and can come highly recommended; has no objection to town or country. Address P. R., No. 871 Broadway, in the front store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who thoroughly understands the care of horses in all its branches, can take care of a small vegetable garden; has no objection to City or country; the best of reference from his last place. Address C. F., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE YOUNG man, as coachman and groom; knows his duty well; would be willing to assist in gardening and make himself generally useful; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address M. E., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION IN a private family; is a very good driver, and every way capable. Call on WM. SEIGEE, Saddler and Harness-maker, corner Broadway and 12th-st, for two days, for T. B.

WANTED—BY A BOY, A SITUATION FOR MAKING cigars with a Protestant American gentleman. He has a little experience in the business, and can be well recommended. None but Americans need apply, at No. 108 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as light porter in a store, or as wrapper-writer in a newspaper office, and would be willing to make himself generally useful. Writes a good running hand, and has references for application and industry. Address J. C., Box 201 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MERCHANT, WHO HAS JUST arrived from Frankfort, Germany, who understands perfectly French, German and English, wishes a situation as book keeper or clerk in a respectable wholesale business or banking-house. Salary liberal. City references can be given. Address HIFFEL, No. 147 East Broadway, up stairs.

A BOOKKEEPER DESIRES A SITUATION; is conversant with the most approved systems of double entry; has also considerable experience as cashier. City references given. Address A. A., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

EDGE-TOOL MAKERS.
Wanted, a first-rate hand on Broad Hatchets.
Apply to C. HAMMOND & SON,
No. 501 Commerce-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, AN EXPERIENCED and capable girl as nurse and seamstress, one who thoroughly understands the care of children and all kinds of family sewing; she must be neat in person, obliging in disposition, and willing to make herself generally useful. To such a one a good home and good wages will be given. City reference required. Apply at No. 13 West 39th st., from 9 to 12.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY IN NEW-Brighton, a middle aged man, experienced as butler and waiter; none need apply but those who can give unexceptionable references from their last employer for ability, honesty and sobriety. Apply, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. 343 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A MAN FOR THE GENERAL WORK of a country place, with the care of a garden, stable, &c. Apply at No. 175 Duane-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A STAPLE dry goods business; a good penman, and quick and correct in figures indispensable. Apply through Box No. 265 Post-office, with name and reference to late employers.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO TAKE CHARGE of a child and do plain sewing; must have good City references. Apply at No. 109 East 38th-st., between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO TAKE the charge of our white goods and linen departments. Apply only by letter, and state references. PHELPS, BLISS & CO., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children and do light chamber work in a small family; must bring good recommendations from her last place. Apply at No. 512 7th-av.

WANTED—A BOY IN A STAPLE DRY GOODS business. A bright, well-educated boy, about 16 years old, is wanted by CHURCHILL, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 31 Warren st. Apply between 5 and 7 P. M.

WANTED—A BUSINESS WOMAN, OF EXPERIENCE, as saleswoman, to take charge of a skirt store on Broadway. For particulars inquire at Mrs. FOSTER'S, from 12 to 2 o'clock, this day.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES TO LEARN dress making. Paid while learning. None but good sewers need apply. No. 729 8th av.

WANTED—A NURSE; COMPETENT TO TAKE entire charge of an infant a year old. Colored preferred. Apply at No. 84 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COOK IN A SMALL FAMILY; none but Protestants need apply. Call at No. 260 West 23d-st.

FOURTH OF JULY.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Joint Committee appointed by the Common Council to make suitable arrangements to celebrate the approaching ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE have the honor to submit the following to the public:

Brigadier-General Spicer will cause the NATIONAL STANDARD TO BE DISPLAYED from the BATTERY, and the MORNING SALUTE to be fired at Sunrise by a detachment from the First Brigade.

Brigadier General Yates will direct a NATIONAL SALUTE to be fired from the BATTERY at Noon by a detachment from the Second Brigade.

THE FIRST DIVISION NEW-YORK MILITIA, under command of Major General Sandford, will form on 14th st. right on Broadway, at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely, and be reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief; and then take up their line of march and proceed down Broadway to Chambers-st. to the east gate of the Park, arriving at 10½ o'clock, and pay the honors of a marching salute to the municipal authorities.

A GRAND REGATTA will take place off the Battery, under the supervision of the Special Committee; entrance to all races free. The race to be 5 miles; to start from the judges' boat, moored a little south of Castle Garden, from thence to stake-boat placed between Jersey City and Ellis' Island, the boats to turn from north to west, thence to a stake-boat placed west of Governor's Island, turning from south to east and back to the place of starting, coming in between the judges' boat and the Battery.

The Blind Band will fill the intervals between the races by playing some of their finest selections.

FIRST RACE.

For boats of any length; to be rowed by four oars, with or without coxswain; to start at 1½ o'clock, P. M.

First prize	$100
Second prize	20

SECOND RACE.

For skeleton boats of any length; to be rowed by one man; to start at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

First prize	$40
Second prize	10

THIRD RACE.

For seventeen feet working boats; to be rowed with two pair of sculls, with or without riggers; to start at 3½ o'clock, P. M.

First prize	$30
Second prize	10

All entries to be made on or before 10 o'clock on the day of the Race, with the President of the New-York Regatta Club, Mr. CHARLES McCAY, No. 9 Broadway, where a copy of the Rules and Regulations can be procured.

In the evening, Fireworks will be displayed, and Music furnished at the following places:

PLACE.	BAND.
City Hall	Shelton's.
Tompkins' square	Wannemaker's.
Hamersley and Houston-square	Wannemaker's.
Madison-square	Manahan's.
Jackson square	Manahan's.
Thirty fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues	Blind.
Hamilton square	Blind.
East Broadway and Grand-st	Hill's.
Seventh-av. and Broadway	Washington.
West Broadway and Franklin	Washington.

The owners and masters of vessels lying in port, and proprietors of hotels and public buildings, are requested to display their colors on that day; the sextons are requested to ring the bells of their respective churches for an hour at sunrise, noon, and sunset—bills therefor to be presented to the undersigned.

Drivers of vehicles are requested to avoid the line of procession during its march. The Civic Societies and Municipal Authorities are invited to coöperate with the Committee in furtherance of the celebration.

W. J. PECK,
H. W. GENET,
MICHAEL TUOMEY,
J. H. BRADY,
JOHN LYNES,
Committee Board of Aldermen.

W. H. BULTEEL,
GEORGE P. BICKFORD,
ANTHONY J. McCARTY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
ABRAHAM LENT.
Committee Board of Councilmen.

E. W. TAYLOR Secretary.

FIREWORKS.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S
EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS
FOR
PRIVATE AND PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS,
AT THE
LONG ESTABLISHED DEPOT,
No. 43 Maiden-lane,
PETER TIERS.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S DEPOT
FOR THE EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS,
Neatest in appearance, and best in quality,
FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXHIBITION.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
No. 62 John-st.

FIREWORKS,
FIRE-CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, &c., HADFIELD'S AGENCY AND DEPOT, No. 47 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Orders by mail and Committees for public or private exhibitions will receive our best terms and attention.
COLEY, TITUS & CO.

HADFIELD'S FIREWORKS—CLINTON LABORATORY, No. 327 Spring-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts. A complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Dealers in general, also Committees for City or country displays, supplied on the most liberal terms. EDWARD D. BAILEY, No. 327 Spring-st.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front st.—Fire-crackers, Joss-sticks, and a complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also Committees for City and country Displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms.
M. BENNET, No. 196 Front-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MASSEY'S
FIVE MINUTE
ICE CREAM FREEZER,
AS IMPROVED FOR 1859.
With Stamped Iron Covers and Bottoms—Tinned.
The only Freezer known which is constructed on true scientific principles
The cheapest, best, and most economical, requiring less ice and less labor than any other, being at the same time the most durable in structure and most certain in its operations.
Sole Agents for the United States
E. KETCHAM & CO.,
Manufacturers of Japanned and Planished Tin Ware,
No. 269 Pearl-st, New-York.

REMOVAL.
A. ROQUE,
IMPORTER OF PERIGORD PRESERVES AND WINES,
has removed from No. 560 to No. 633 Broadway.
He has just received a new invoice of the celebrated champagne
ŒIL DE PERDRIX,
for which he is the sole agent in the United States.

PATENT MANGLES,
New and second hand, for sale cheap. They supersede smoothing-irons, doing as much work as six women. Manufactured by DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP,
No. 51 Beekman-st., New-York.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN WHO
KEEPS A HORSE, COW, SHEEP, OR PIG.
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE.
Offices at No. 174 Greenwich st., New York.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—A SECOND-hand steam engine, of about 15 horse power, and boilers, all complete for immediate use. Inquire of the subscribers, at the factory, corner of Hudson and 14th sts., or 251 Broadway, New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

A HINT.—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PLACE to buy all kinds of Groceries and Provision, at wholesale or retail, is at THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

A DRESSMAKER WISHES A FEW MORE customers, for whom she can cut and make ladies' dresses, by the day or otherwise, either at home or out. Address No. 218 West 25th st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE LOW—A BEAUTIFUL DARK BAY mare, 15 hands high, eight years old, sound, kind and fast in any harness or under the saddle; also, a light wagon, nearly new and in perfect order, large enough for four persons and light enough for one horse. Apply to JAS. H. WRIGHT, No 835 Broadway, up stairs, or at the stable, No. 110 East 13th st.

WHITE MULES.—FOR SALE, A PAIR OF well-matched white mules; 14 hands high, perfect match; drive well together; perfectly kind in harness and stable; good travelers, and easy under saddle. Inquire at Metropolitan Stables, Prince-st., corner Crosby.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Massanielo—Shocking Events.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Popping the Question—Pocahontas—Turning the Tables.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Keller Troupe—Pizarro—Married Rake.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Yankee Housekeeper—Thrice Married—Irish Lion.

BOWERY THEATRE—One Eyed Saul—Alpine Maid—Maurice.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Sicilian Bride—The Ape of the Phillipine Islands.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Magic Well.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—Promenade Concerts.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Ethiopian Entertainments.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas............3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail............5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.......5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat..................5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Ocean Queen*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, July 2, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Further details of the important intelligence brought by the *Arabia* at Halifax reached us yesterday. All accounts indicate that another great battle would be fought in a very short time. The Allies passed the River Serio on the 13th towards the River Oglio, and at last advices their advanced guard was at Coccoaglio, and the headquarters of the King of Sardinia was at Palazzuolo, the last station between the Oglio and Brescia. Measures for the reinforcement of both armies were in active progress. A thirteenth Austrian *corps d'armée* was about to be formed, its destination being Italy, and a second extraordinary levy had been ordered, to be closed by the 15th of September, in which the standard military stature had been reduced. Garibaldi's corps was daily becoming more formidable, and was threatening the Southern Tyrol. The mobilization of the Prussian army, and other movements in Germany, were creating uneasiness. There were strong rumors that Prussia would issue some decisive announcement very soon. Meantime, Russia is making most war-like preparations, and it is believed that if Prussia allows herself to be drawn into a menacing attitude, Russia will concentrate troops on the Galician frontiers, and send detachments of her fleet to the Prussian ports on the Baltic. Kossuth had left London for Paris with French passports, and would soon arrive at Genoa. The Cabinet of Lord Palmerston had not yet been officially announced, though it had been made public. A full list of the members, with their respective offices, will be found in our dispatch.

The steamship *Argo*, Capt. Halpin, of the Galway line, which left this port on Thursday last, went ashore during a dense fog between Trepassey Bay and Cape Race, Newfoundland, on the 28th. Her passengers were all safely landed, and two steam-tugs had been dispatched to her assistance from St. Johns. Her position is a critical one, but as she has eleven compartments, with the aid sent from St. Johns, it is hoped she will be got off. A southerly gale, however would be fatal to her. She is insured at Lloyd's for £45,000.

The ship *Fleetwood*, of Boston, Capt. Dale, which sailed from that port on the 9th of February for the Society Islands, was lost off Cape Horn on the 4th of May, by running foul of an iceberg, The ship sank in a few hours, compelling officers and crew to take to the boats. The captain had his wife and child on board. The mate, Mr. Babson, and four seamen were fallen in with and carried to Pernambuco, all badly frost bitten. The captain and sixteen of the crew took to another boat, and it is hoped were picked up.

The heat of yesterday was excessive, but not oppressive. It was one of the regular wilting days of Summer, scorching and roasting, but, in the shade and on the water not altogether insufferable, as there was a fresh breeze all day.

The Chamber of Commerce, at its session yesterday, listened to an elaborate Report on the uses and abuses of Quarantine for our port. The Committee basing, mainly, their recommendations upon the advice of distinguished medical men whom they had invited into conference with them, advised certain reforms. Among others, that all Quarantining of persons sick with or exposed to yellow fever be abandoned, care being taken in the language of the late National and Quarantine Convention to exclude fomites of every sort. The Report was accepted after debate, ordered printed, and the resolutions attached, made the special order for consideration at the next meeting of the Chamber.

The Board of Health, at their meeting yesterday, received reports from the City Inspector and Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, describing the location of sundry nuisances about Fiftieth-street, Broadway, and directed vigorous action for their abatement. Two vessels from sickly ports were also brought to the notice of the Board, one of which received a stream permit and the other was detained for further examination.

Princeton College celebrated its one hundred and twelfth anniversary yesterday. The members of the graduating class delivered their orations in the morning, and in the afternoon John P. Jackson, Jr., delivered the Master's Oration, and H. E. Russell, of this State, the Valedictory. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon three persons, and that of D. D. upon four.

The Commencement Exercises of the New-York University took place at Niblo's yesterday, and attracted a very large audience. The orations of the Graduating Class were, for the most part, better than they usually are. The usual degrees were conferred. The Hon. Thomas W. Clerke, Judge of the Supreme Court, took the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Under the head of Law Reports will be found the opinion of Justice Hoffman, of the Superior Court, denying the motion lately made before him to dismiss the complaint in the action brought on the Crystal Palace Insurance cases. The objection taken to the suit was, it will be remembered, that the action was prosecuted by Messrs Mann & Rodman as attorneys, instead of by the Corporation Counsel.

The Police cases came up again in the Supreme Court yesterday, on an application for settlement of the order to be entered under the decision recently announced by Justice Roosevelt. There was much discussion and disagreement among counsel as to the effect and extent of the decision, which was finally cut short by his Honor's taking the papers to settle the order himself.

The Live Stock markets are all over-supplied. The demand for meat is limited, there being few strangers in the City, while multitudes of residents have gone elsewhere, and those who remain use comparatively little animal food. Yet, in the face of this, the receipts of beef cattle for the week past numbered 3,834, or 200 more than the weekly average for all of last year. Besides these fresh cattle, there was a considerable supply of stale bullocks—those unsold last week. Prices, of course, went down yesterday, even below the low rates of last week's market. Some hundreds found no purchasers at any price. The day was excessively hot, and butchers were unwilling to buy more than the smallest possible supply.... Milch cows—receipts for week 218—are a complete drug, there being very little demand, while farmers continue to send in about the average weekly supply. Prices are merely nominal.... Of veal calves, 939 arrived during the week, of better age and quality than previously, but the prejudice against veal in hot weather, however old or good it may be, lessens the demand, and prices are heavy.... Of sheep and lambs, 12,925 were received at the yards during the week ending yesterday. This is a much larger number than can be sold in a week, now, notwithstanding mutton is a favorite meat for Summer. Prices have declined about 75c. per head.... Swine—receipts for week 3,801, demand higher, and prices unchanged.

The sales of Cotton yesterday reached 1,500 bales. Prices advanced ⅛c. ℔ lb. Flour and Wheat were depressed and cheaper. Corn was less active, but was dearer. Coffee, Teas, Sugars, Tallow, Fruit, Hides, Hops, Seeds, Naval Stores, Oils and Tobacco were in limited request. Pork was freely offered and purchased at reduced prices. Lard and Beef were in fair demand. Rice was actively inquired for. Freights were quiet, with 612 vessels of all classes in port.

The War and Germany.

The telegraph, as at present administered in certain sections of this country, bids fair to become a public nuisance. The squabbles of individuals, and the clashing interests of small speculators, are constantly allowed to interfere with the due transmission of the most important news in the most important crises of public affairs. The news by the *Arabia*, which was nominally received here on Tuesday night, came to the Press of New-York in a lamentably shorn and bungled state, the leading feature in the brief report received, being the highly authoritative assertion of some irresponsible individual that the intelligence from the seat of war was "unimportant." In point of fact, the fuller details received yesterday prove that the intelligence from the seat of war is very far indeed from being unimportant, indicating, as it does, the continued advance of the allied forces on the flank and rear of the Austrian army, in a line which, if well maintained, will enable the French Emperor to bring his enemies to action at a disadvantage whenever he shall think the moment for so doing to be come.

Our anticipations of Garibaldi's progress towards the line of the Mincio, are fully borne out by the news that he has occupied Brescia; and that the head-quarters of Victor Emanuel have been advanced to within a few miles of that important post. An Austrian movement towards the Valteiline for the protection of the Stelvio pass, is also reported, but comes accompanied with rumors of risings throughout the whole Italian Tyrol. Austria has been forced already to reduce the standard in raising a new conscription, and the projected reinforcement of the French army by 100,000 men indicates a renewed determination on the part of the Allies to push the war fiercely to an end.

Upon the motives of the mobilization by Prussia of six *corps d'armée*, already reported, the telegraph throws no more light than issues from the information that "grave anxiety" has been excited by the tidings. Where this grave anxiety has been felt does not very clearly appear. If in London, we may be pardoned for remembering that much graver anxiety was excited in that good city not long ago by the intelligence of a treaty between Russia and France, which had no existence save in the panic-factory of a leading British journal.

That Prussia should have thought herself called upon by the clamor of Germany to put her forces into an attitude sufficiently imposing to command respect for her policy, is the most natural thing in the world. In the face of the recent circular of the Russian Minister, Prince Gortschakoff, which was a virtual warning to Germany that the Czar would regard any departure from the defensive attitude of the Confederation as a virtual dissolution of that body, it would be the height of imprudence for Prussia to refrain from putting herself in a condition to make head creditably against any possible eventualities of the present crisis. It must be remembered that the German Confederation, as it now exists, is the work, not of centuries, but of a few months. It is not a national organization gradually developed in the course of history, but an experimental system, hastily contrived to meet the exigencies of the peace of 1814, which overthrew the continental arrangements of Napoleon I. The old Germanic Empire, as it emerged from the Peace of Westphalia, in 1648, was nothing better than a permanent truce between the Protestant and Catholic States of Germany, for the sake of maintaining which the central authority was deprived of all power of vigorous and united action. It served its purpose tolerably well, and preserved a reasonable degree of internal peace in Germany at the expense of the German influence in Europe, which it utterly nullified. The history of Frederic the Great, however, proved that even for the purposes for which it was framed, this cumbrous and clumsy confederation of more than three hundred sovereign Powers was impotent against the audacious ambition of a single able and unscrupulous monarch. Prussia made herself great at the expense of German good faith; and when the Empire formally fell to pieces under the pressure of Napoleon in 1806, the separate States of Germany were as incapable of unity, mutual confidence and harmonious action, as the States of Mexico are to-day. Napoleon created the Confederation of the Rhine, and by obliterating nine-tenths of all the lesser sovereignties, and consolidating authority in the hands of a few more considerable Powers, opened the way for the real establishment of German nationality. The petty rulers of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Hesse and Baden-Baden, owed to him the statelier crowns worn by their descendants to-day, and the comparative importance which now enables those States to vex the natural course of politics in Europe by their senseless prejudices and their extravagant clamor. The Germanic Confederation, which replaced that of the Rhine, when the fall of Napoleon enabled Austria and Prussia to dictate their own terms to the lesser States, has, up to the present time, done nothing to increase the external influence of Germany, while it has abundantly demonstrated the irresistible tendency of the two greater Powers, Prussia and Austria, towards a contest for the final leadership of the nation. When the articles of Confederation were drawn up, June 8, 1815, the number of German States was reduced to thirty-eight, four of which are known as the "Free Cities," and represent the ancient Hanseatic towns. These States agreed to unite in the defence of any portion of the territory of the Confederacy from foreign attack. But with a specific view to precisely such a contingency as has now arisen in the Italian war, the stronger States, Austria and Prussia, were obliged to withhold the Confederated guarantee from certain of their Provinces. Prussia did not choose to be at the mercy of Austria in any war which the Sclavonic or Italian possessions of that Empire might draw upon her; while Austria was unwilling to bind herself to the defence of all the accessions of territory gained by Prussia in the peace, at the expense of Saxony and in the face of Russia. The Czar, moreover, who really presided over the whole arrangement, was emphatically averse to any such complete consolidation of all the territory held by the several German States beyond the German borders.

From these conflicting influences at work in the creation of the actual Germanic Confederation, a most anomalous state of things has, of course, resulted. While Austria, in virtue of her absolute strength considered in the totality of her empire, claims, and has received a preponderance in the votes of the Central Diet, and holds the Presidency of that body by right, Prussia has never conceded this preponderance with a good grace, holding herself, as with much reason she does, to be a greater German Power than Austria. The area of the Austrian dominions comprised in the Confederation is but 3,580 geographical square miles, against more than 4,500 of Prussia; while the population of Austria within the empire is but 13,380,000 against 15,000,000 of Prussians. Moreover, of the confederated dominions of Austria, more than one-third, and of her confederated population, nearly one-half, belong neither to the German territory nor to the German blood. The strictly German inhabitants of Austria constitute, indeed, not much more than one-sixth of her whole population, and just about equal the united populations of Bavaria and Saxony.

When Germany, by way of proving her own fitness for independence, undertook ten years ago to crush the independence of Denmark, Austria wrested the control of the Confederation so completely out of the hands of Prussia, as to embolden her in 1852 to a further attempt at making herself absolute mistress of the whole Germanic Empire, by proposing her own admission into the Confederation with her whole composite population of 40,000,000. Had Austria carried this point Prussia would now be the cypher that English statesmen and the English Press so insolently declared her to be when in 1854 she refused to take up arms against Russia at the bidding of the Western Allies. But Louis Napoleon interfered to protest against such a violent modification of the German Confederation just as the Czar has now interfered to protest against which would practically bring about the same results. The dominions of Austria in Italy are not included in the Confederation. If the Germans, then, interfere to protect these dominions, they make Austria virtual mistress of Germany. If Prussia lends herself to this policy she accepts the humiliation which she so narrowly escaped seven years ago, destroys the existing Confederation, and reopens the whole question of her right to the possessions which she holds in virtue of the treaties of 1815. She would make herself by such a course so clearly the aggressor upon France and Europe as to forfeit all sympathy and all claim upon the consideration of other powers. Should she find herself despoiled of her Baltic and Polish provinces, she would be left to submit to the fortune of war, and in the complete reconstruction of Germany, which must follow any such general conflict, would probably lose all the individual prominence and power which she has been so sedulously cultivating.

These considerations are so plain and obvious, that it is difficult to believe they can be outweighed in the minds of Prussian statesmen by any force of pressure from lesser monarchs, who have already sacrificed their independence, and so have nothing more to lose but the money and the lives of their docile and unreflecting lieges. With her army on a footing appropriate to the importance of the events going on around her; and a Cabinet resolved on a high and independent course of neutral policy, Prussia, on the other hand, may fairly hope for a wider and more honorable influence in Europe as the result of existing complications, than she has ever yet enjoyed. Germany, deserted by England and menaced by Russia, must look to Prussia now as its natural protector. It is easily within her power to perform this high duty in such a way as to conciliate an effectual humiliation of her hereditary and instinctive enemy of Austria, with the real independence and integrity of the whole German Fatherland.

To the Fields.

For the fourth time since the 1st of June, Summer has set in, and this time with so general a blossoming out of thin coats, straw hats, and lace mantillas, that probably there will be no more relapses till the leaves begin to fall. The hegira must soon commence. Those who tarry in the streets another week will find themselves in the midst of the annual bombardment of the City by armies of boys with Chinese crackers, pistols, and all manner of instruments capable of emitting a thunderous noise and a sulphureous smell. They will be forced too, unwilling witnesses, to gaze upon the usual sacrifice of the American eagle, that true phœnix who is forever rising from his ashes to be forever plucked afresh to death, and consumed in the flames of patriotic eloquence.

Of course even in the country the "wonted fires" will live, and the immortal Fourth be made a mortal nuisance. But in the country they demolish the eagle gently, feather by feather, and their supply of fire-crackers is happily limited. Happy then are they on whom the sun of independence shall arise far away from the City's noise and riot, and the busy hum of men.

But where shall we go for our Summering? Those poor creatures who are unlucky enough to own a Saratoga trunk, will go of course where the trunk takes them; where the crowds will be more dense, the flirtations more debilitating, and the bills more unpayable than at home.

But everybody is not so unfortunate as these afflicted ones, and the question where to ruralize, is worth considering by hundreds of our free and carpet-bag-bearing citizens. To these our own immediate suburbs offer countless delightful corners of coolness and verdure. Along the coasts of Long Island, Connecticut and New-Jersey are many nooks, refreshed with the bright blue waters of the sea, that bear up with every tide to the shore generous collections of natural curiosities, that make our musty museums dull old garrets in the comparison. Within thirty miles of the metropolis, and always accessible by rail or steamboat, with at the worst an hour or two of honest old stage-coaching, run near two hundred miles of water-frontage, giving us a fine domestic Mediterranean of our own. Naples, has no monopoly of the soft crab and all his racy household of crustaceous cousins. These are to be had for the asking, or better still, for the taking, here, and with these, tribes of fish, rainbow-scaled, flaky, flavorous, wonderful. Why not then explore this little new world of ours? Why not make this month a Joseph's ear in the harvest of the months, a hummock rising above the dusty level of our common city lives. Everybody cannot go to Cuba, or Iceland, or Brazil, to fill himself with facts and pleasant experiences, and make profitable books withal, and edify the Academies of Science. But everybody can go wandering on a radius of ten miles from his home, and find in his circuit chapters of new and startling science, or mere luxurious thoughtful laziness enough to balance forty weeks of steady pulling at nerve and brain.

The *flora* and *fauna* of America are yet to be thoroughly compiled, and if we are to judge from European analogies, the blanks yet to be filled are to the facts already gathered as ten to one.

These are hints merely, and thrown out to those who will take them. We have classical authority for it that there exists a class of persons to whom a word of good counsel suffices. All others we must leave, of course, to their trunks and their landlords. We can only wish these their fill of *billets-doux*, the most lavish of *patres-familias*, and a happy ending to their hot campaign.

The End of an Unpleasant Business.

The ghost of the Nicaragua Transit will not down. The almost simultaneous announcements of the final revocation of the White-transit contract, of the failure of the Belly scheme, of the rejection of the ultimatum offered by the American Secretary of State in regard to that pestilent god-child of his, the Cass-Yrissari Treaty, and of the immediate opening of the Transit route under the Johnson mail contract, again invite public attention to the wearisome topic, and compel a renewed discussion of our relations with Central America as involved in the question. The interval of repose enjoyed by the subject may perhaps not be wholly barren of advantages. M. Belly is convincing us that the idea of an Isthmian canal is a glittering impracticability. The Nicaraguans have redeemed themselves from anarchy, and have established a Government apparently quite capable of taking care of itself and of its subjects. The Transit route has been declared free to the entire world, and the plan of a monopoly has been definitely discarded. Americans and Europeans may alike traverse the territories of Nicaragua, and may establish there unmolested all needful facilities for securing speedy and convenient travel. All these are points of especial and absolute value. They disembarass the subject of three-fourths of the difficulties which beset it when that venerable pair of worthies, the American Secretary and the Nicaraguan Envoy sate down to draft the terms of their too famous convention; and do in fact establish an entirely new stand-point from which the American Government may profitably review its policy, and consider the propriety of a radical change of front.

The empty nonsense of Manifest Destiny being put on one side, and sound international law being brought into the foreground, there can be no doubt of the entire right of Nicaragua to control its own soil and to dispose of its highways and byways at its own good pleasure. The accidental circumstance that its territory separates two oceans, and invites travel by the inducements of a short and expeditious transit, affords no solid ground for denying to Nicaragua those indefeasible rights of sovereignty which belong to independent States. If in the vindication of those rights its Government should undertake to close the passage absolutely and bar its ocean gates, the world might chafe at the selfish policy which obliged it to seek less convenient thoroughfares, but would hardly venture to violate that code, which is the only security of commerce and the only cheap defence of honest international intercourse. But under what pretence shall we presume to suspend those laws at the very moment when Nicaragua opens her harbors, rivers and roads to all mankind, and this without demanding anything whatever in return for the munificent gift?

By these considerations precisely must we be governed in judging the repudiation of the White contract. Admitting the actual validity of that paper, and recognizing the fact that the internal condition of Nicaragua, at the time when the stipulated limitation approached its close, was unfavorable to the institution of active labor on the route, yet it is now actually certain that the time conceded did expire without the Company complying with their conditions, and that nothing save an equitable claim to an extension existed on the part of the grantees. It is also quite sure that of this claim, whether legal or equitable, the Government of Nicaragua was the only competent judge. There is no other tribunal to which an appeal can be rightfully carried; and of this fact, as of all the apparent injustice it might involve, the corporators were well aware at the time when they sought and received their grant. Nicaragua has decided the case against them. She has declared the contract void for non-performance of its undertakings: and, unless we propose to substitute a fresh code of international obligations for that based upon the past usage of mankind, we must quietly consign the documents in this famous case to Ariosto's purgatory of vanities in the moon.

Nor are the final points upon which Mr. Cass has directed Mr. Lamar to insist, in any wise more tenable. They are all private and specific stipulations in regard to matters in which the world at large has a common interest. If Nicaragua is sincere in her concessions of the transit privilege, there is no occasion for making the requirements put forward by General Cass, and in urging them his agent simply offers a superfluous insult to the State to which they are addressed. If Nicaragua be dishonest in these concessions, any additional engagements made in regard to them must also be held unworthy of credit, and no better than waste paper. The American demands, it is needless to say, proceed upon the assumption that, however fair the intentions of the Martinez Government may be, there is no telling at what moment revolution may evict it, and leave the Transit at the mercy of domestic insurrection or buccaneering invasion. As a private consideration, the point is not without importance. But we cannot with any propriety urge it upon the Martinez Cabinet, nor expect it to be received patiently and accepted politely as the basis of negotiation. As we deal with great and settled communities, so must we deal with new and turbulent ones. When the offence comes we may demand and insist upon reparation; and when the need appears, in the shape of renewed anarchy, we may find ourselves authorized to protect American interests with the strong hand. All guarantees exacted in advance Nicaragua may reasonably regard as invasions of its sovereignty; and in asking such guarantees we lose what is worth infinitely more than any possible treaties, in the confidence and good-will of the Nicaraguan people.

It is to be hoped therefore that the tortuous and in many respects disgraceful policy which this Government has heretofore pursued in its dealings with the Transit question, may undergo a thorough revision. Our self-interest and generosity alike point in this instance to the proper path. Let us accept the declarations and tenders which Nicaragua makes to mankind in good faith; act upon them fearlessly, and postpone additional requirements until evidences of fraud, deception, danger or imbecility shall make a different course necessary. Mr. Minister Lamar, it is reported, has a trick of throwing his official papers about on the wharves[illegible]he best thing he can do with the ultim[illegible] of Mr. Cass will be to drop it carefully [illegible] the Gulf.

A Blossoming Nuisance.

The avarice of an adventurous Yankee who some years since imported into this country a huge weed from the land of spices, serpents, and poisons, where there is a good deal besides man that is vile, Bishop Heber to the contrary notwithstanding, has entailed upon this City a nuisance of the greatest magnitude. This nuisance, which every one will name without a second thought, is the pretty Ailanthus, which is now in full blossom, exuding its nauseous odor, and making the atmosphere of our streets and squares heavy with a sickening and detestable perfume which it is impossible to escape from without going upon the water, or getting into the country. The ordinary odor of our streets is sufficiently nauseating; but the worst scent which an incompetent City Inspector has given us, is refreshing compared with the unwholesome and sickly odor of the ailanthus. As this worthless tree grows rapidly, it has given us a mushroom forest in our streets, avenues and public squares of this vegetable nuisance, to the exclusion of our sweet and beautiful native trees, many of which are superior to it as shade trees. and for ornamental purposes No insect can live on the ailanthus, nor can any animal feed on its foliage. It is as deadly in its effects as the upas, and even where it does not absolutely destroy life, it impairs health and enervates the system. We publish a note from a well-known chemist of this City in relation to this subject, from which our citizens will learn, if they have not already made the discovery by terrible experience, that they have been planting under their very windows a blooming poison, which diffuses its odious essence through all the apartments of their dwellings, and undermines the health of their families. There are thousands of our people who are driven from their residences into the country to escape the enervating odor of the ailanthus. The worst features of the tree belong to the female ailanthus, and in an excess of gallantry this unfortunate sex has been everywhere preferred. The catalpa is as free from worms as the ailanthus; it is infinitely more beautiful, and grows almost as rapidly. The ailanthus puts out its leaves very late, and sheds them very early, and a very slight wind breaks off its brittle branches and strips it of its foliage, which renders it a most unsuitable tree for city planting. The ailanthus nuisance must have now reached its height, and if our City authorities do not pass a law to remove it, the good sense of the people will, in time, rid us of the annoyance; but for the present, it is hardly endurable, and is rendered doubly odious by the excessive heat of the weather.

Douglas and Van Buren.—The *Tribune* stated yesterday that Senator Douglas had been spending a few days with Ex-President Van Buren, at Lindenwold, and added in a sly "aside," that Prince John was not of the party. But Lindenwold is one of the last places in the world that the Illinois Senator would think of visiting; he and the Ex-President, who inhabits that secluded village, do not row in the same boat. They belong to opposite parties, and would probably derive but small pleasure from the society of each other. Mr. Douglas is at present at the Everett House, in this City, where he arrived Tuesday morning. He was never at Lindenwold, and we believe has not seen Ex-President Van Buren in a good many years.

POLITICAL.

The Douglas letter does not please the Charleston *Mercury*. That paper prints the letter in full, but with the following uncomplimentary introduction:

"It is, in fact, an official promulgation for the benefit of the public at large and the Democracy in particular. It is of a piece with the shocking taste and singularly vulgar arrogance that have marked the career of the Illinois Senator for some time past. He published and franked an incredible number of his speech at the last session, and his letter is now telegraphed over the country we conjecture on account of the remarkable qualities it displays constituting it something of a nine-days' wonder, rather than from interest felt in his opinions, which are well enough known already. His cant about 'a slave code' is as impertinent as it is without foundation in truth. Judge Douglas either believes that equal protection for property in slaves as for other property is in fact a slave code, or he uses the slang phrase of an unscrupulous demagogue for Northern consumption.

We consider his epistle as containing information very superfluous at the South, though well calculated to strengthen his influence with his late Black Republican allies in the Northern States.

According to the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*, Mr. Buchanan has written another letter, which is likely to create a disturbance. It recommends certain methods of disposing of the public moneys for party purposes. The *exposé* is as follows:

"Talking of letters, it appears that Mr. Wendell, public printer, has in his possession another Presidential document which has occasioned a good deal of discussion and consternation in certain circles in this city. I am not of those who have been permitted a sight of this precious missive, but I feel authorized to say that it is in existence, and that its contents would throw far into the shade the celebrated and affectionate epistle of the President to Robert J. Walker, as also his letter to the Du Quesne celebration, and those other documents connected with his name, which awakened so much interest and curiosity during the investigations of the last Congress. In the Wendell letter it is asserted that Mr. Buchanan, over his own signature, does not hesitate to recommend the disbursement of a large amount of public money to certain favorites concerned with newspapers in different parts of the country. The subsidy to the journal now conducted by the German-Austrian in your city, [the *Pennsylvanian*,] which, it is alleged, passed through the hands of the Collector of your port, is set down at a large figure, while the gilded crumbs, thrown to lesser organs in Philadelphia, Columbus, and elsewhere, enter into an aggregate which, if presented to the country, will occasion some trembling in high quarters. Mr. Wendell finds it impossible to indemnify himself for all his advances. His share of the public printing will not justify it, and the President continues to refuse to open his private purse to make good the liberal payment to his private supporters, made by those who, on the strength of his assurances, expected to be reimbursed. I feel that I do not make any improper allusion to this delicate subject, inasmuch as Mr. Wendell is very free in conversing about it himself, and will no doubt deny it if it is a misrepresentation."

The *Avalanche* (Administration) comes down on Mr. Douglas with a rush like that of its namesake on the Alps:

"A few weeks since Judge Douglas performed a pilgrimage through the South. His march was shorn of triumph. He could not be traced by the ovations and demonstrations of a grateful people, but the little apostate could be trailed from Washington City to Memphis by the stench and slander which he left in his wake for the purpose of suffocating the President and destroying the Democratic Party. Having given vent to his burning indignation by disseminating along his line of travel all sorts of falsehoods against James Buchanan, it was hoped Mr. Douglas would remain quiet, at least for a season; but the telegraph yesterday morning announced that he is still laboring to destroy the Democratic Party."

The Democratic State candidates in Louisiana have all signified their acceptance in a series of letters which fills two columns of the Baton Rouge *Advocate*. All these gentlemen are decisive in praise of the Administration. The *Constitution* rejoices.

Public Notaries.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this date you publish the opinion of the Attorney-General (with comments thereon) as to the issuing of passports; this will lead many people into the belief that Notaries Public have no authority to procure passports. The following extract is from the official circular sent me by the Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State:

"When the applicant *is a native citizen of the United States*, he must transmit an affidavit of this fact, signed by himself, stating his age and place of birth, and sworn to by himself and one other citizen of the United States, named therein, to whom he is personally known, and to the best of whose knowledge and belief the declaration made by him is true. This affidavit *must be attested by a Notary Public*, under his signature and seal of office." A naturalized citizen must also make an affidavit setting forth his naturalization, &c., and must send his papers to the State Department for inspection; they will be returned with the passport. There are also some other matters, such as description, &c., which must be included in the papers.

A NOTARY PUBLIC.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Doctrine of Neutral Rights, as Established by the Paris Conference—Postal Treaty with Mexico, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 29.

Although the United States declined being a party to the Paris Conference, I have good reason for believing that they will soon be admitted to the enjoyment of all the benefits arising therefrom—at least during the present war in Europe. The only point of objection on our part to the Paris Conference was the Privateering question, which at present is practically unimportant. A correspondence has been going on for some weeks, which will be likely to terminate in placing us on the same platform precisely with England and France, as regards neutral rights, viz.: Neutral flags protect enemy's goods; neutral goods protected in enemy's vessels; and no blockade except in the presence of an adequate force. All goods contraband of war, of course, excepted. It is believed that the next steamer will bring news of this arrangement being perfected.

Señor Mata to-day answered the call of this Government for information concerning the inland mails in Mexico, preparatory to negotiating a postal treaty with that Republic.

The proposition of certain New-Yorkers to loan money to Mexico, provided payment be secured by treaty, was pronounced by Mr. Buchanan to be nonsense. Treaties, he says, are to subserve great public purposes, and not to protect private speculators. Señor Mata thinks his Government would decline loans on any such conditions.

Sir George Bonham, late Governor of Hong Kong dined with Lord Lyons yesterday, paid his respects to the President to-day, and left this afternoon for New-York.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 29.

Notwithstanding the failure of the Post-office Appropriation bill it is probable that the Clerk hire, and all incidental expenses will be paid by the Deputy-Postmasters as heretofore, and of the accruing commissions on postages for the quarter ending the 30th of September, the Postmasters will render their accounts for that quarter in the usual form with proper vouchers.

The adjustment by the Auditor is not required to be completed, and the results entered in the Revenue account before the 20th of January next, before which time Congress will, there is little if any doubt, so legislate as to relieve the present embarrassments of the Post-office Department. Since March, statements amounting to over a million of dollars have been furnished to the mail contractors. Although some of the brokers here have orders to buy, none of these evidences of indebtedness have been offered. They have been offered as the basis for loans to the contractors.

Lieut. Maury has been ordered to the command of the steamer *Mystic*, and Master Moores to the steamer *Anacostra*.

Lieut. Alny has been ordered to report for duty at the New-York Navy-yard.

There being various competitors for the transmission of the great through mails between Portland and New-Orleans, including the commercial cities, the Post-office Department has invited proposals for the service. The object is to secure the most speedy and certain connection. The trip each way is to be absolutely guaranteed to be performed within a stipulated time, or no pay.

Further Particulars of the Railroad Disaster on the Michigan Southern Railroad.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 28.

The following are further particulars of the Railroad disaster. Of the killed we have the following additional names:

J. McCarthy, Holmesvilles, Ind.
Mary Cowan and Mr. Walworth, Adrian, Mich.
Mrs. Sumner, Chicago.
A man, name unknown—had on his right arm the initials W. S. E. S.
Mr. McWeaty, Fond du Lac Co., Wis.
Richard Muldany, Calumet, Ind.
Mr. Streeter, Sparta, Wis.
Harry Fleckinger, Reading, Pa.
B. T. McCullough, Lawrenceburg, Pa.
Two boys named Tidwell.

The other 17 bodies are so disfigured that it is impossible to identify them. Thirty-four dead bodies had been found up to ten o'clock this evening. Several other passengers are missing, who are supposed to have been drowned, and their bodies floated away. Several of the injured are not expected to live. These are: Mrs. Regan, of Rockford, Ill.; John D. Wise Patrick Quinn, of Ainsworth, Ill.; E. C. Smith, banker, Wall-street, New-York; another Mr. Walworth, of Adrian, Mich.

No fault is attached to the officers of the train by the passengers.

Great Trade Sale at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 29.

The great Trade Sale to take place in Boston during the second week of July, under the direction of the New-England Society, promises to exceed all previous demonstrations of that kind ever attempted in this country. The catalogue of entries already shows over fifty thousand packages, embracing cotton and woolen fabrics, boots and shoes, carpetings, glassware, and other products of New-England skill and industry, of the best manufacture, all of which to be sold at auction, without reserve. Faneuil Hall, granted by the city for that purpose, has been found too small to display a quarter part of the sample packages, and several large private warehouses on Pearl, Franklin and Summer streets have been secured for the purpose in addition to Faneuil Hall. The order of sale is as follows: Boots and glassware on Wednesday, July 13; dry goods, comprising cottons, woolens, carpets, hosiery, etc., on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 14, 15 and 16. The city government have appointed a large Committee to tender the hospitality of the city to strangers who may come from a distance.

The thermometer during the day reached 94° in the shade. This evening there was a heavy shower, accompanied with considerable thunder and lightning.

The Maine Telegraph Company.

BANGOR, Wednesday, June 29.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Maine Telegraph Company was held in this City today. Hiram O. Alden, of Belfast, was reëlected President, and W. P. Merrill Secretary and Treasurer. The old Board of Directors were also mostly reëlected. Appropriate resolutions relating to the death of Mr. James Eddy, late Superintendent of the line and General Manager of the American Telegraph Company, were unanimously adopted.

The California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 29.

The Overland Mail arrived here last night with San Francisco dates of the 6th inst. The news has been anticipated.

Four hundred Mexican families, Liberalists, had been driven across the Rio Grande, near Fort Davis, by the Church Party.

The Atlantic Balloon Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 29.

Professors Wise, Gager and La Mountain will leave this city on Friday in their balloon expedition to the Atlantic coast.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, June 28.

The United States Mail steamship *Augusta* arrived below at 7½ o'clock this morning. All well.

The steamship *Huntsville*, from New-York, arrived at he wharf this afternoon. All well.

The Sailing of the Europa.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 29.

The steamship *Europa* sailed from this port at 11 o'clock this morning with eight passengers for Halifax and 99 for Liverpool. She takes out $354,000 in specie.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 29.

The Canal Board will meet to-morrow for the transaction of general business.

The Turf.

Union Course, L. I.—Trotting, Wednesday, June 29—Match $2,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5; wagons and drivers weighing 300 pounds;

D. Tallman, br. g. *Geo. Patchen*..............	1	2	1	1
H. Woodruff, b. m. *Lady Woodruff*..........	2	1	2	2

	Time 1st heat.	Time 2d heat.	Time 3d heat.	Time 4th heat.
Quarter.....	36½	38	37½	37½
Half mile....	1:13	1:15	1:15	1:16
Mile.........	2:30	2:32	2:31¾	2:33

The day was very warm and the attendance was small. In stripping for the race, *Patchen* was the favorite $100 to $50, in consequence of his achievement on Monday. The race was a hard one throughout. The time was the best to that weight on record. The same horses come together next week, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

MARINE DISASTERS.

STEAMSHIP ARGO ASHORE AT CAPE RACE.

Safety of her Passengers and Crew.

DANGEROUS POSITION OF THE SHIP.

LOSS OF SHIP FLEETWOOD, OF BOSTON.

Rescue of the Mate and Four Seamen—Dreadful Sufferings from Exposure.

The Captain, his Wife and Child, with Sixteen Sailors Missing.

The American Express Company, Agents for the Galway line of steamers, last evening received telegraphic dispatches from Newfoundland announcing that the steamer *Argo* had gone ashore near Cape Race in a dense fog. The following are copies of the dispatches:

TREPASSEY BAY, N. F., Tuesday, June 28.

To the American Express Company, Agents of the Galway line:

The *Argo* went ashore eight miles east of here at 5 o'clock this morning in a dense fog. Passengers all landed in safety. Help is on the way from St. Johns

R. C. HALPIN, Master.

ST. JOHNS, Tuesday, June 28.

One tug left here at 1 o'clock, and another at 3 o'clock. Both will arrive at the ship this evening.

A. McKAY, Operator.

The *Argo* left New-York on Thursday noon, with about 200 passengers, and a small freight. She is about 2,500 tons register, of iron, with eleven compartments. She is a superior ship, costing at the time of her construction, £75,000 sterling. She was employed in the transport service during the war in the Crimea, and in India. She was lately purchased by the Galway Company, and insured at Lloyds for £45,000. The Company hope that with the prompt assistance she has received from St. Johns, N. F., this fine ship will be saved. Her position, however, is one of the most exposed and dangerous on the whole coast. The Company announce that they will forward the passengers from St. Johns to Europe immediately.

[FROM OUR TELEGRAPHIC AGENT.]

Information has been received here that the steamship *Argo*, which left this port on the 23d inst. for Galway, *via* St. Johns, N. F., has been wrecked. We have not heard the location of the calamity, but understand it to be somewhere on the Newfoundland coast, probably near Cape Race. The ship went ashore, and at last accounts was leaking very badly, and was likely to prove a total loss. The passengers and crew and their baggage were landed safely. Two steam-tugs have been sent to the assistance of the *Argo*. Particulars will doubtless soon come to hand.

LATER—Since the above was written, we learn that the *Argo* was lost in Trepassey Bay.

THE LOSS OF THE FLEETWOOD.

The schooner *Kate Weston*, Capt. ELLIS, which arrived at this port yesterday from Pernambuco, June 5, brought as passenger Mr. BABSON, first officer of the ship *Fleetwood* of Boston, which he reports was lost off Cape Horn May 4, by coming in contact with an iceberg, causing the ship to sink in a short time, and obliging the officers and crew to escape in the boats.

The *Fleetwood*, Capt. DALE, sailed from Boston Feb. 9, with an assorted cargo for the Society Islands, having, among other things, twenty-five nests of boats, six in a nest. Nothing unusual happened until the ship arrived off Cape Horn, when in lat. 60° south, lon. 71° west, while going twelve knots an hour, before a heavy northeast gale of wind, on the night of the 4th of May, the ship struck an iceberg which carried away her bowsprit, stove in her bows, starting all the wood ends forward, and leaving her in a sinking condition. The pumps were sounded, when she was found to be leaking very fast. The hatches were opened, and the cargo broken out forward and thrown overboard, with the hope of getting at the leak, as well as to lighten the vessel. As it was found impossible to save the ship in this way, the captain ordered a portion of the crew to work at the pumps, while he with the rest cleared away the boats, and made preparations to leave the ship. The ship sank so fast there was little time for preparation, but Mr. BABSON states that the boats were well supplied. He, BABSON, launched his boat first, but it had been partially stove, and only four of the crew, three men and a boy, whose names are not given, got into it with him. They then shoved off, at 3 o'clock in the morning, but remained in sight of the wreck. At daylight he returned to the ship, and found everything swept from off deck, the houses and bulwarks gone, and the sea breaking over her. Mr BABSON supposed that the captain took one or more of the surfboats, of which they had several for the Missionaries at the Islands, and that he escaped safely from the ship. The Captain had with him his wife, in a delicate situation, and one child, there being also sixteen of the crew, besides the four in the mate's boat. If they all took to one boat they would have been dangerously crowded, but divided into two boats he thinks they had a chance to survive and be picked up, or to reach the land. The weather, however, was very cold a "regular Cape Horn gale was blowing," and a heavy sea running. The mate's boat had a sail, and all the provisions they required, excepting there was but a limited supply of water. On the second or third day they saw a ship, and made every possible effort to attract their attention, but she went past them without seeing the boat. The sufferings of the crew were very great from the cold, ice making continually, and their hands and feet badly frost-bitten. After being five days in this situation they were fallen in with (May 10) by the British bark ——, Capt. WILLIAMS, from Valparaiso, bound to Liverpool, and taken on board. Their wants were humanely attended to by Captain WILLIAMS, clothes and medicine were provided, and everything done to make them comfortable. They arrived at Pernambuco on the 3d of June. The men were received into the Hospital. The boy had a portion of both feet amputated, and should he survive, would be crippled. The others were doing well. Captain DALE told Mr. BABSON he should endeavor to reach the Falkland Islands. From the fact that they were in the track of vessels, he expresses the opinion that they may have been rescued, like themselves, by a passing vessel. Mr. BABSON hurried off to Boston by the Sound steamer, and did not furnish the names of the persons saved in his boat, nor the name of the bark which picked him up.

The *Fleetwood* was 663 tons register, classed A. 1, built at Portsmouth, N. H., 1852, and was owned in Boston by F. DALE and others.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

INQUESTS.—Coroners SNELL and HORTON held the following inquests yesterday: on the body of FREDERICK M. GIBBONS, barber, at No. 213 Adams-street, who died from the effects of poison (supposed to have been laudanum), on Tuesday night, which was administered by himself. The deceased had been in a desponding mood for several days, and gave due notice of his intention to poison himself. Tuesday morning he started out with the avowed intention of ending his earthly career, and was followed by a boy, who kept trace of him for some time, and prevented his purchasing poison. At a later hour in the day, it seems, he succeeded in obtaining the desired drug, for he came home towards night so far gone under its influence, that, notwithstanding several medical gentlemen were called to the case, who rendered all the aid that medical skill could suggest, he died soon afterwards. The jury rendered a verdict that he died from the effect of poison administered by himself.

THE HEAT.—An elderly man, named OLIVER MCMAHON, was prostrated by the heat on Hamilton-avenue, yesterday, and died soon after. DIEDRICH ADAM, a milkman, died from the effects of the heat on Broadway yesterday. Coroner SNELL held an inquest in both cases.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day—Nos. 37, Caughty *vs.* Bensen; 27, Benedict *vs.* Bonnel.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found in the water at the foot of Sedgwick-street yesterday. The body had apparently been in the water several months. An inquest was held by Coroner SNELL, and a verdict of death by drowning rendered.

COURT OF APPEALS, JUNE 29, 1859.—The People *vs.* James Stephens. Argued. J. W. Ashmead for the prisoner; N. J. Waterbury for the People.

The People *vs.* James Shepherd. On argument. J. W. Ashmead for the prisoner; John Sedgwick for the People.

Nos. 90, 91. Struck off.

Calendar for June 30.—Nos. 88, 90, 91.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MARRIAGE OF THE HON. RECORDER BARNARD.—The Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, was the scene of unusual interest yesterday morning. The occasion was the marriage of the Hon. G. G. BARNARD, Recorder of this City, to Miss FANNIE A. ANDERSON, the accomplished daughter of the eminent and wealthy tobacconist of that name. Long before the hour appointed for the services, the edifice was filled with the friends of the contracting parties, standing room being scarcely obtainable in the aisles. There were not less than twelve hundred persons present, more than one half of whom were ladies. Among the gentlemen were the most prominent officials of the City, and many of the leading politicians of all parties. The officiating minister was the Rev. J. M. MACAULEY, D. D., Pastor of the Church. The services commenced with an Organ Prelude, and the Anthem, "Glory to God in the Highest." After the Scripture Lesson followed the "Sanctus," of BEETHOVEN. The Marriage Ceremony was next performed. Another Anthem and the Hallelujah Chorus of HANDEL closed the services. The bride was, of course, the principal object of attraction to the ladies, and, for that matter, to the gentlemen. Her bridesmaids were her sister, Miss MARY ANDERSON, Miss DEALL and Miss PERRY. The bridesmen were Messrs. ISAAC FOWLER, Postmaster of the City, J. T. BARNARD, of Poughkeepsie, brother to the Recorder, and Hon. Judge SMITH. A grand reception, to about eight hundred invited guests, took place subsequently to the marriage, at the house of JOHN ANDERSON, Esq., corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street. Among those present were Col. J. W. Forney, and J. J. McElhonee, of Philadelphia; James S. Sheridan, Esq., private Secretary of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas; Judge Nelson, of Dutchess County; Judge Pye, of Rockland County; Judge Robertson, of Westchester County; Hon. John B. Haskin, S. P. Hanscom, Esq., of Boston, and most of the leading men of this City. Governor BANKS, being unable to attend, expressed his warmest regards in a characteristic letter. The wedding presents to the bride were very splendid. They consisted of a solid gold tea service, elegantly and elaborately wrought, brought from London by Mr. ANDERSON, as the paternal gift; a massive silver dinner and dessert service, the gift of the Recorder's father, and another elegant silver service, the present of Hon. JOHN B HASKIN. Articles of jewelry, glittering with diamonds, the gifts of other friends, were too numerous to particularize. The friends of Recorder BARNARD testified yesterday, in the most cordial manner, to the warm esteem in which they hold him. Many of them differing with him in politics, regard him none the less for his virtues as a man who commenced public life with a firm determination to do his duty to the public, and who has never swerved from it.

THE FOURTH WARD HOMICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday at the City Hospital, in the case of James Boston, the colored man who was stabbed on Tuesday afternoon, by Richard A Eddy, also colored, and died soon afterwards at the Hospital. The evidence corroborated this account published in the TIMES of Wednesday. About six months ago, the deceased got Eddy drunk, and then shipped him on a foreign-bound vessel, receiving his advance pay. On Tuesday afternoon Eddy met Boston in Front street, when the latter boasted of having "Shanghaed" him, and intimated his intention to do so again. A few words and blows passed between them, when Eddy drew a knife and stabbed Boston in the abdomen, from the effects of which he died. There was no witness present, who saw the whole of the altercation. The medical testimony showed that death was the result of the stab. The jury rendered the following verdict: "That James Boston came to his death by a stab in the abdomen, at the hands of Richard Allen Eddy, June 28, 1859." Eddy in his examination admitted the stabbing, but stated that he was assaulted, and did it in self-defence. The deceased was a native of New-Jersey, nearly fifty years old, and unmarried. Eddy was a cook on board the steam frigate *Niagara* when the Atlantic cable was laid. He was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—The Third District alarm, at 6 o'clock last evening, was caused by a fire in the attic of the four-story building, No. 447 Broadway. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a spark from a chimney in the rear falling on to some combustible materials stored in the attic. The fourth floor, occupied by W. A. TOMLINSON, Ambrotypist, was damaged, principally by water, about $400, and covered by an insurance in the Peter Cooper Insurance Company. The rooms of C. W. JARVIS, on the third floor, were deluged with water, causing about $300 damage. No insurance. The stock of mourning goods of J. B. LEWIS, on the second floor, were damaged about $25. No insurance. The first floor, occupied by the crockery store of DAVID COLLAMORE, was slightly damaged. The building is owned by Judge WM. MITCHELL, and was damaged to the extent of about $100. Insured.

ANNUAL TEA ENTERTAINMENT.—The missionary daughters of Conference of the New-York District (colored) was given at Poplar Hall, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening. There were about three hundred present, admitted by tickets, at fifty cents each, the proceeds of which were devoted to the Ministers' fund. The exercises consisted of singing and social conversations, and were kept up until near daylight on Wednesday morning. This was the concluding ceremony of the session of their Annual Conference. At the close the whole party were served with refreshments, consisting of ice cream, strawberries and other delicacies of the season. The party separated well pleased with the entertainment, though the neighbors growled somewhat at being kept awake by the noise. The proceeds amounted to a handsome sum for the support of the ministers.

DEATH FROM ALLEGED VIOLENCE.—Benjamin Christopher died yesterday, at his residence, No. 154 Orchard-street, and his death is alleged to have been the result of violence, at the hands of a German, named Jacob Sterner. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day, when the facts in the case will be fully elicited. All that is known thus far, is that on Tuesday evening, Officer Bradley of the Seventeenth Ward, found the deceased lying insensible on the pavement at the corner of Essex and Stanton streets, and that the latter told him that he had been engaged in a row in a groggery in Orchard-street, and that Sterner pushed him into the street, causing him to fall and strike his head upon the pavement. The deceased was a man of family, but occasionally went on drinking sprees. At other times he was industrious and well-behaved.

DROWNED.—JAMES CLARK, an Irish laborer, was drowned while bathing at the foot of Seventeenth-street, East River. JAMES PINDAR, a boy five years old, whose parents reside at No. 20 Morris-street, fell into the dock yesterday, at Pier No. 4 North River, and was drowned. Inquests were held, and verdicts of "Accidental drowning" rendered.

MAD DOG KILLED.—The Police killed a dog last evening in the front of No. 100 Norfolk-street, that was running about in a strange manner, and was supposed to be affected with hydrophobia. Luckily no one was bitten by the rabid animal, although he snapped at a number of persons.

THE RUMORED DEATH OF GEN. NYE.—A rumor was current in the City yesterday that Gen. NYE had died from a stroke of apoplexy. We learn that the rumor is not true, but that on the contrary, last evening Gen. NYE was better and in a fair way to recover.

CASES OF SUN-STROKE.—A middle-aged and well dressed man, about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, became overheated in Broadway, and was conveyed to the Hospital. He died in a short time. JOHN ——, a deck-hand employed on board of the tug-boat *Osceola*, died yesterday morning from a sun-stroke.

FIRE IN GRAND-STREET.—A window-curtain caught fire at 9 o'clock last evening, in the attic of the building No. 262 Grand-street, occupied by FREDERICK ARNEST, confectioner, and caused an alarm for the Sixth District. Damage trifling.

SUICIDE.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday, at the City Hospital, in the case of CAROLINE SAABCKE, a married German woman, who committed suicide by taking arsenic.

Police Reports.

THE WAY BURGLARS DO THEIR WORK.—The fact has long been known to the police, and housekeepers are gradually learning it, that a good share of the burglaries committed in the City are accomplished through the burglars being in league with servant girls. A chapter in the case of Wm. Hughes, the confederate of Kelly and Gordon, the recently-arrested burglars, who have figured so prominently lately in connection with the shooting of the private watchman, Buckley, in Brooklyn, was developed yesterday before Justice BRENNAN, strikingly illustrating this league system between burglars and domestics. Among the numerous burglaries alleged to have been perpetrated by Hughes, is one committed on the night of the 22d inst. upon the house of Wm. Rhinelander, in Forsyth street, when $300 in money was stolen from a drawer in the secretary. Julia Rusp, who had been employed as a servant girl by Mr. Rhinelander, was examined as a witness against Hughes. The examination was in a private room. Neither Hughes nor his lawyer were permitted to be present. The girl's statement was taken down in writing. She said that she knew Hughes to be a burglar; he used to visit her as her lover while she was at Mr. Rhinelander's. She told him where Mr. Rhinelander kept his money, and gave him full instructions how to get at it, urging him, however, to break open all the drawers of the secretary, so that she might not be suspected of having confederated with him. The girl, at the close of her examination, was brought into Court to sign her statement, but a significant glance from Hughes had the effect to induce her to refuse to do so. Upon this turn in matters, the magistrate deemed it his duty to order the commitment of the girl as an accessory in the burglary, and he did so. Hughes was also recommitted for trial upon the same charge. Before being sent back to prison, he was asked his opinion regarding the confession of Gordon touching the shooting of Buckley, the private watchman. His reply was he did not believe it.

STABBING.—James Doran and John Madden got into a fight yesterday afternoon at the porter-house No. 61 Gouverneur-street, which ended in Madden stabbing Doran five or six times in the face with a dirk. Madden was arrested and locked up for examination. The fight grew out of Doran accusing Madden of insulting some ladies on the previous day at an excursion.

[Advertisement.]
SUMMER.

We beg especial attention to the peculiar character and style of our stock of Summer Clothing, together with an unusually large stock of all descriptions of stylish and cheap linen fabrics. We have, this season, manufactured into suits many beautiful styles of light woolen fabrics, in skeleton make, so that they are as light in weight as linen, and much more agreeable. They have taken the public taste to that extent, not only here, but in the other principal cities, that we have had to increase largely our production of them. They are light, elegant and durable, and can be scoured as easily as linen. They are also a protection against the changes of the weather.

The prices—which we have put down to the lowest mark—vary but little from Duck and Drilling goods, although they have double the intrinsic value.

As the season will now be short, we will put down the prices of the whole of our large Summer stock at once.

D. DEVLIN & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]
CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
TIMES Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]
SUMMER UNDERGARMENTS,
A great variety.
Universally approved for Elasticity,
Coolness and Cheapness.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 637 Broadway, and
No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
TO THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.

WOLF'S celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps should be in the hands of every traveler.

No family should leave the City or be without a supply during the warm weather.

It invariably corrects the ill effects of change of water, and as a beverage it is the purest liquor made in the world.

Put up in quart and pint bottles. Sold by all druggists, grocers and fruit stores.

[Advertisement.]
THERE IS A LUXURY.—The greatest luxury of the day is GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER for the water closet. In this warm weather it is doubly indispensable. Buy your packages at the new store, No. 444 Broadway, and they will be sent to your houses or your places of business free of charge. Principal dépôt, No. 41 Ann-street.

[Advertisement.]
PURE WATER.—Read *Harper's Weekly* of March, and you will not drink Croton unless filtered, which will cleanse it of the germs of noxious blood-sucking creatures, the destroyers of so many children. Diaphragm Filter for sale at No. 326 Fourth-street. Agents wanted.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Sufferers from disease, these preparations are indorsed by half the world. With such testimonials, are they not worth trying? No internal or external disease can resist them. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
Crackers, Torpedoes, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Batteries, and the thousand and one articles of EDGE's manufacture, can be found at their Dépôt, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane.

Those wishing private or public exhibitions will do well to call at once.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
Of the Legalized Lotteries.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.

Authorized by the Legislature with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 361, June 29, 1859.
53, 34, 48, 58, 16, 56, 3, 69, 18, 78, 66, 68, 9.
Class No. 362, June 29, 1859.
17, 24, 51, 1, 32, 36, 42, 70, 72, 19, 18, 25, 60.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. 350, June 29, 1859.
72, 55, 41, 45, 44, 18, 17, 35, 70, 22, 1, 68.
Extra Class, No. 360, June 29, 1859.
46, 73, 72, 74, 33, 70, 57, 20, 47, 40, 15, 32, 22.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $50, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.

SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.
Have removed temporarily from No. 495 to
No. 501 Broadway,
where they will continue to sell their celebrated
Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
New styles at reduced prices.

Their removal is only temporary, and in a very short time they will again occupy enlarged and beautiful premises at No. 495.

Linen Dusters at Evans'.
$1 00.
$1 25.
$1 50.
$2 00.
$2 50.
$3 00.
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Linen Pants at Evans'.
$1 00.
$1 25.
$1 50.
$1 00.
$2 50.
$3 00.
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Black Alpaca Coats.
$1 50.
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$3 00.
$4 00.
$5 50.
At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Complete Cassimere Suits to match..$6 to $16
Complete Summer suits..........3 to 10
Complete White Duck suits..........6 to 10
Complete Black Alpaca suits..........6 to 12
Complete Black Cloth suits..........10 to 25
At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

To Meet the Summer Demand,
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123, 125 Fulton st., corner of Nassau-st.,
Are offering their superb stock of
MEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING
At prices which
COMMAND IMMENSE SALES.
In variety and elegance
their assortments are
UNSURPASSED IN THE WORLD,
While their
PRICES ARE THE LOWEST IN THE TRADE.
Gentlemen are invited to compare our styles and prices with those of any other clothing house in this country.
NO DEVIATION FROM THE PRICES AFFIXED TO THE ARTICLES.

The Torrid Heat
has come at last, and
GENIN, No 507 Broadway,
Offers one hundred original styles of
Summer Ventilating Hats,
to meet the emergency.
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE,
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailor's, dress-maker's &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Something to Know.—Ladies, if you are in want of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers, &c., for yourselves or your children, either for the City or country, you may be sure of getting precisely what you require at the cheap and popular store of CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts Made to Order, and warranted to fit, at Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Straw Hats,
From England, Switzerland, Italy, China, East Indies and South America, comprising one of the finest assortments ever offered to the public. For sale by LEARY & CO., Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

To the Retail Hatters in the City and County.—JOHN MAYHEE, No 158 Broadway, is now prepared to offer the trade the balance of his stock of
MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS,
Composed of all the new and desirable styles at prices which cannot fail to suit.

There is a Perfect Rush for Soda Water made in the Van Allan Fountain. Dealers in these cooling drinks should have one of them, they are complete, handsome and cheap. One always in full blast at the American Trades Company, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

Summer Hats—Every desirable style and quality, unsurpassed. The most fashionable styles of Straws for Gents and Children, at reduced rates. First premium.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal st.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

J. Howard, Exchange and Commission Broker.—Delaware and Southern money bought and sold on the most reasonable terms, Office No. 176 Greenwich-st.

The Most Enchanting Hat of the Season—the beau ideal of elegance and high fashion, is the Pearl Casimere at WHITE'S,
No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Great Sale of Summer Clothing for Men's and Boys' Wear, Wholesale and Retail, for this week only. Now is your time to buy.
N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

MARRIED.

WHITFIELD—FALCONER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, June 29, by the Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, Mr. JAMES M WHITFIELD to Miss ANNA ELIZA FALCONER, all of this City.

PHILLIPS—JOHNSTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 28, by the Rev. E. O. Flagg, CHARLES B. PHILLIPS, of Toledo, Ohio, to MARIA E. JOHNSTON, of New-York.

MCGRAW—HILLYER.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 29, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, by the Rev. A. C. Foss, assisted by the Rev. E. B. Shuter, AUGUSTUS P. MCGRAW to Miss ADDIE, second daughter of Wm. Hillyer, Esq., of Morrisania.

BULLARD—CURTIS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 29, by the Rev. J. S. Holme, ENOCH P. BULLARD to LAURA J. CURTIS, daughter of Dr. Jeremiah Curtis, all of Brooklyn.

SMITH—BACH.—In Buffalo, on Monday, June 27, by the Rev. Dr. Shelton, Mr. J. B. SMITH and Miss LILLIE BACH.

JEWETT—BEATTIE.—In Ryegate, Vt., on Tuesday morning, June 21, by the Rev. James M. Dickson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. JARVIS JEWETT, of San Francisco, Cal., to Miss KATE M. BEATTIE, of Ryegate, Vt.

DIED.

SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 29, after a protracted illness, Mrs. REBECCA H. SMITH, relict of Richard Smith, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Thursday) afternoon at 5 o'clock, from her late residence, corner of 63d-st. and 2d av.

MORTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 28, MARGARET A., wife of Robert Morton, in the 40th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of John Morton, and of her brothers, David and Alex. W. Murray, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 217 West 18th-st., on Friday, July 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M., without further notice.

HALL.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 29, of consumption, JOHN HALL, aged 29 years and 4 months.

His remains will be taken from his late residence, No. 130 8th av., to Greenwood, for interment, this day, June 30, at 12 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

BOUQUET.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, June 28, CHARLES FRANCIS BOUQUET, in the 83d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services, which will be held this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock, at the French Church, St. Vincent de Paul, 23d-st., corner 6th av.

NEESON.—In this City, on Saturday, June 25, CHARLES H. NEESON, youngest child of Thomas and Rachel Neeson, aged 1 year, 11 months and 13 days.

CRANS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, June 27, of consumption, SOPHIA L., wife of Henry T. Crans, and eldest daughter of Alexr. and Maria Clark, aged 33 years, 1 month and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 67 Sands-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Newburgh papers please copy.

KELSO.—On Monday, June 27, CHARLOTTE, widow of the late George Kelso, of New-York, in the 63d year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwood, from the residence of her son-in-law, Robert J. Maw, Woodstock, West Farms, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Thursday, 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ New-London papers please copy.

VAN RENSSELAER.—At Albany, on Wednesday morning, June 29, ANNIE C., wife of Francis Van Rensselaer, and daughter of the late Dr. S. W. Moore, of this City.

☞ The funeral of OBADIAH MEAD will take place at St Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 22d st. and 4th-av., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

WALTER SAVAGE NORTH'S
GREAT STORY,
MASKED HEARTS,
COMMENCES
IN THE NEW-YORK SUN
THIS DAY.

WALTER SAVAGE NORTH'S
GREAT STORY,
MASKED HEARTS,
COMMENCES
IN THE NEW-YORK SUN
THIS DAY.

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GREAT STORY,
MASKED HEARTS,
COMMENCES
IN THE NEW-YORK SUN
THIS DAY.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY.
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES, ranging from $6 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

TORREY'S NEW 4-MINUTE FREEZERS!

These highly popular machines are offered to the public with the fullest assurance of their being not only the cheapest, but the simplest and quickest Freezers in use—producing cream of that smooth and light consistency heretofore only to be obtained of the best confectioners.

They can be had at retail of the house-furnishing and hardware stores generally at the following prices:

3 quarts..........$2 50 | 8 quarts..........$5 00
4 quarts..........3 00 | 14 quarts..........7 00
6 quarts..........4 00 | 20 quarts..........10 00

And at wholesale of the manufacturer,
E. P. TORREY, No. 9 Platt-st., New-York.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. 25 cents per bottle.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS, FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.

This extract, from which the healthy beverage known as Knapp's root beer is made, is put up in bottles at 25c., 50c., $1 and $2 each, sufficient to make 10, 25, 75 and 200 gallons of the beer. General dépôt No. 362 Hudson-st. Sold by most wholesale and retail druggists.

THE EUREKA NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.—Price $50, $50, $50, $50,
EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED.
Principal office, No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-st. Local agents wanted. Address D. J. LEVY, Gen. Sup.

"COSTAR'S" CARD TO
HOUSEKEEPERS.
HOUSEKEEPERS.
HOUSEKEEPERS.
"COSTAR'S" RAT, ROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S" BED BUG EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER FOR INSECTS, &c.
THE
[only infallible remedies known.]
☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT, No 410 Broadway, New-York.
☞ All Wholesale Druggists in New-York are Agents.
☞ Druggists and Dealers everywhere sell them.
☞ 10,000 Boxes sold per week to New-York alone.
☞ !!! BEWARE!!! of spurious imitations. Examine Box, Bottle or Flask, and take nothing but "COSTAR'S."

PATENT MICA AND FIBROUS CEMENT ROOFING.

This composition consists of strong glutinous substances, impregnated with fibrous matter, and covered with the beautiful and imperishable mineral, Mica. It is elastic and flexible, and practically imperishable, and is the best, cheapest and most ornamental roofing in use.
LEAKY ROOFS REPAIRED, AND WARRANTED WATER TIGHT.

Specimens and the best of references can be seen at our office. JOSEPH DITTO & CO.,
General Office No. 378 Broadway, New York.

WHISKERS IN SIX WEEKS.—YES, MY magical Onguent will force the beard or moustache or hair to grow luxuriantly within that time, without staining or injuring the skin. Price $1. Sent to any address by mail free. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 100 Nassau-st.

WATER COOLERS.—THEY ARE DIFFERENT from the celebrated ice pitchers, designed principally for offices, and although it is handy to have them in the house, yet, from the chilling effect, they would be rated as "Family Jars." LUCIUS HART, 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

NEW BOOKS.
EVERY HOTEL WANTS IT!
EVERY RESTAURANT WANTS IT!
EVERY RAILROAD WANTS IT!
EVERY THEATRE WANTS IT!
EVERY BANK WANTS IT!
EVERY BROKER WANTS IT!
EVERY STOREKEEPER WANTS IT!
EVERY STEAMBOAT WANTS IT!
EVERY BAR-ROOM WANTS IT!
EVERY BAKER WANTS IT!
EVERY BUTCHER WANTS IT!
Every one who Takes or Handles Paper Money Wants It!!!
WANTS WHAT?
THE
FAC SIMILE BANK-NOTE DETECTER!
HEWET'S ENCYCLOPEDIA!!

Without it they all run the hourly risk of receiving a one dollar note raised to a $10, $20, $50 or any other large denomination: or they are, at the same time, in danger of taking a worthless Wild-cat Bank note, in which the title of some solvent Bank has been substituted; or even some counterfeit or spurious notes that make their appearance for the first time.

Issued in weekly numbers, each containing one hundred and forty-five fac similes of genuine Bank Notes, commencing with the City of Boston, and thereafter to contain all the New-England States in alphabetical order, and so on throughout the whole country.

First number will be ready July 1, and for sale by all News Dealers and Periodical Agents in the Union.
WILLIAM COUSLAND & CO.,
No. 9 Nassau-st.

COUNTERFEIT
BANK NOTES!
ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BANK NOTE CURRENCY.
BY PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHIC FAC-SIMILES, IN MINIATURE, OF EVERY GENUINE NOTE OF EVERY SOLVENT BANK IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
AN INFALLIBLE DETECTOR OF ALTERED, SPURIOUS, AND COUNTERFEIT MONEY.
WITH A FAC-SIMILE OF THE GENUINE NOTES BEFORE YOU, HOW CAN YOU TAKE THE BAD?

No written or printed description of Bank Notes, no matter how carefully compiled, can ever be made an infallible and perfect protector.

Since the application of the art of Engraving to the commercial use of paper currency, a period of more than fifty years, it has been the object of all the parties interested to secure their issues against the liability of alterations of titles, and the raising or substitution of higher denominations of value, but, so far, that desirable object has never been accomplished, for upon the one-hundred and forty-four fac-similes of genuine Bank Notes contained in the very first number of this ENCYCLOPÆDIA, there are seventy-eight altered, raised, and spurious notes now in circulation.

First number will be for sale by all News Dealers on Saturday morning, July 2.
WM. COUSLAND & CO., Publishers,
No. 91 Nassau st., New-York.
DEXTER & CO., and ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents for the United States.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY
XIIIth Vol. Household Library.
THE LIFE OF MILTON,
By Prof. MASSON.
With an
ESTIMATE OF HIS GENIUS AND CHARACTER,
By MACAULAY.
18mo. Cloth, 50 cents.

Prof. MASSON, of the London University, has spent years upon the *Life of Milton*, the first installment of which has recently been given to the English public. He has also written this brief memoir of Milton, which is reproduced from the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. It contains all the essential facts, and is by no means the less pleasing or instructive from being compendious.
DELISSER & PROCTOR, No. 508 Broadway.

TOURISTS' GUIDE
TO THE
WATERING PLACES AND SUMMER RESORTS OF THE UNITED STATES,
WITH THE WAY TO GET TO THEM,
IS PUBLISHED IN
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
FOR JULY.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
Containing late Time Tables on all the Railroads, with other important information for the Traveler. Illustrated with 70 Maps. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.
NO. 31
PUBLISHED TO-DAY.
PRICE 10 CENTS.
CONTENTS:
Melodies from the Opera of Don Pasquale......Donizetti
Oh! Norah My Darling, new Irish song...B. A. Whaples
Storm Galop..........K. Bela
Weber's last Waltz..........Weber
For sale at every news dépôt and bookstore.
Office No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York.
C. B. SEYMOUR & CO.
Removed from No. 13 Frankfort-st.

THE INDEPENDENT.
HENRY WARD BEECHER'S
STAR PAPER
For this week, is entitled
THE RIGHT KIND OF FARMING.
Published at No. 5 Beekman-st, New-York,
And for Sale by all News Agents.

ICE FOR THE MILLION!
TORREY'S FREEZERS
Are now supplying a want long felt by the community, viz, the ability of having
HOME-MADE ICE CREAM
With little labor and slight cost, yet of a quality for lightness and smoothness not surpassed by the best confectioners.

3 Quarts..........$2 50 | 8 Quarts..........$5 00
4 Quarts..........3 00 | 14 Quarts..........7 00
6 Quarts..........4 00 | 20 Quarts..........10 00

Can be had retail of housefurnishing and hardware stores generally, and at wholesale of
E. P. TORREY,
No. 9 Platt-st., New-York.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,
FROM
DE VENOGE & CO., Epernay, France.

This is a perfectly pure and delicate Wine from the Vineyard of Messrs. DE VENOGE & Co., whose estate lies in the *centre of the far-famed Champagne District of France*. It has hitherto been confined to the best tables of England and the Continent, and has only very recently been introduced into this country, where its rare quality, combined with the moderate price at which it is offered, is already achieving a success and popularity unprecedented in the annals of the wine trade.

Sold in the City by H. A. Kerr, No. 746 Broadway; J. S. Pierce, No. 685 Broadway; Corwin & Co., corner of Broadway and 20th st.; Howell & Co., No. 693 Broadway; Macy & Co., No. 319 6th-av., and by all the leading dealers throughout the country.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Sole Importer,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

BEST FRENCH YOKE
SHIRTS.
RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS, OR $1 50 EACH.
READY-MADE, ALL SIZES IN CUSTOM STYLE OR TO ORDER.
MADE OF BEST YORK MILL MUSLIN, AND FINE LINEN,
AND WARRANTED AS GOOD A SHIRT AS SOLD IN RETAIL STORES AT $2 50 EACH.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, $2 EACH.
Best Three-Ply Linen Collars, $1 75 per dozen.
P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good Shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen of $18 fine Shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard...	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50c. per yard..........	3 50
Making and cutting..........	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50c..........	1 50
Profit..........	2 65
Total..........	$18 00

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions for self-measurement sent free to any part of the country. These directions are so simple that a boy of 10 years of age can take his own measure. I warrant a good fit or return the money. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of the goods.
WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS,
Between White and Walker sts.

BALDWIN'S
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.
Built by WILLIAM B. ASTOR, Esq., Expressly for the Business.
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.
Summer Clothing of every variety, style and price and will be sold cheaper than at any other store in the City.
Persons who wish to buy will be well paid by examining this stock.
Children's Department not excelled.

LLOYD'S CHART
OF
THE WAR IN EUROPE;
Finely colored, with SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS of NAPOLEON III. and HIS GENERALS, EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA, KING OF SARDINIA, TWO LARGE MAPS, THE EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS, &c., &c., &c., is the latest, largest, best and cheapest. AGENTS WILL HAVE IT. SPECIMENS mailed, post-paid, for 25 cents.
H. H. LLOYD & CO.,
NO. 348 BROADWAY, New-York.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS.—AT NO. 439 BROADWAY, MRS. FOSTER'S.—200 dozen ladies' and children's skirts, from 4 to 40 hoops, at from 25c. to 75c. for children; 62c. to $4 for ladies. The largest and most complete variety to select from in the City.

OLD CONTINENTAL WHISKY, FOR SALE by CAMPBELL & SEAMAN,
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WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY A young man 26 years of age, who thoroughly understands his business. Address J. A., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

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POSITIVELY READY EVERYWHERE.
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On SATURDAY, July 2.
THE GREAT WONDER OF THE AGE!
THE MASTODON OF NEWSPAPERS,
PUBLISHED ONCE IN A HUNDRED YEARS!
The subscriber announces that he will publish, and have for sale everywhere, on SATURDAY, July 2,
THE LARGEST SHEET OF PAPER EVER MADE AND PRINTED.
It will be known as
"THE ILLUMINATED
QUADRUPLE CONSTELLATION,"
PRINTED ON ONE SHEET 70x100 INCHES.

Beyond all question it will be pronounced the greatest newspaper curiosity that will be seen for a hundred years. This immense paper contains more matter than six numbers of *Harpers' Monthly*, or fifteen numbers of the *New-York Ledger* or *Harpers' Weekly*.

A limited edition of
ONLY 28,000 COPIES
has been printed, and it is impossible to issue more of them, as the different pages have all been distributed. It contains
EIGHT MAMMOTH PAGES,
thirteen columns to a page. Each column Forty-[illegible] INCHES in length. The paper is of superior quality, of great strength and durability, so as to be capable of standing great usage, [illegible] to the ream, and costing $60 a ream—being twelve times more than a ream of the *Herald, Times or Tribune* costs. The weight of paper required for the limited edition of [illegible] is equal to that required for over [illegible] copies of the *Times* and *Herald*. It has taken eight weeks of unremitting labor of nearly forty persons to produce this
MAMMOTH PAPER!
Four of its [illegible] pages are entirely occupied with
SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS!
Among them are the following:

Portraits of President Buchanan, Edward Everett, N. P. Banks, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher the Rev. E. H. Chapin, Baron Humboldt, James Gordon Bennett, Horace Greeley, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, the Sculptor Crawford with his statue of America; Harry Howard, Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

Among the splendid illustrations are the following: Gen. Jackson at New-Orleans; Gen. Scott entering Mexico; Retreat of the Americans from Long Island; Decatur burning the Philadelphia; Perry on Lake Erie; Plantation Scene at the South; Mount Vernon, the Home of Washington; Views on the Mississippi; and a large variety of other splendid and interesting illustrations.

It would require columns to give a full detail of all the contents of this gigantic paper. Among the prominent features may be mentioned the republication, complete and without any abridgement whatever, of the celebrated

MOON HOAX!
as originally published in the New York *Sun* in 1835. At that time it created an immense sensation throughout the world, and was copied into almost every newspaper—every one for the time being placing implicit confidence in the truth and correctness of the narrative. We could not find a copy of it in any library in New-York, and we are indebted to the proprietor of the *Sun* for the use of the only copy he has. It will doubtless be read by the readers of the present time with great avidity, that they may see how absurd a narrative people placed faith in only twenty-four years ago.

The following are some of the prominent contents of this Mammoth of Mammoths:

"How are Worlds Formed." A highly interesting article.

TWO SPLENDID NOVELETTES: written by J. H. INGRAHAM. Author of "The Pillar of Fire," "House of David," "Captain Kyd," "Lafitte," &c.
One entitled:
"ARNOLD; Or, THE BRITISH SPY," in 12 chapters, complete.
The other entitled:
"HOW TO CHOOSE A WIFE."
A splendid Story complete, by SYLVANUS COBB, JR., entitled:
"THE WOOD FIEND."
"THE YOUNG TRAGEDIAN." A capital story by Mrs. E. F. ELLETT.
A splendid story complete by EDWARD EVERETT.
"A NIGHT IN THE DEVIL'S DEN." A most exciting story by Mrs. L. D. SHEARS.
"THE TRAIN BEARERS." An episode of French History, by Mrs. PARDOE.
"CHRISTMAS IN SWEDEN." By FREDERIKA BREMER.
A Beautiful Essay by GEO. S. HILLIARD.
A Splendid Lecture by Sir DAVID BREWSTER.
A Glorious Story by CHARLES LEVER.
POEMS by BRYANT! LONGFELLOW! WALLACE! and others.

The readers of the regular WEEKLY CONSTELLATION are informed that the splendid Romance of
HAGAR; Or, THE TWIN BEAUTIES,
is continued from the number of April 16, and concluded in this Sheet.

The Publisher does not wish to conceal the honorable pride which he feels in presenting this magnificent sheet to the public. It is the offspring of Invention, Taste, Enterprise and Herculean Industry; it is without a compeer or rival; and he believes it will never be excelled. It cannot be surpassed in its typographical beauty—in its artistic splendor—in its general imperialism of thought and design. It will be the pride of every true-hearted American, and the wonder of the world; and those who are so fortunate as to obtain a copy will obtain a curiosity which they will keep and treasure with the utmost care.

The price of this Imperial Sheet will be
FIFTY CENTS EACH.

By the kind consent of the proprietors of THE NEW YORK TIMES and THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE we are permitted to supply the retail demand for THE ILLUMINATED QUADRUPLE CONSTELLATION from their respective offices; and also, by consent of the agent of the Great Western Railway, we are permitted to sell them at their office, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st. Those who get their copies at either of these three places will get them direct from us. We shall keep a constant supply all neatly done up in wrappers ready for mailing without any extra charge. We have also had some neat paper boxes made, each to hold one copy, so that it can be placed upon the center-table of the parlor, and kept in good preservation for years! to be looked at with wonder by your children, and your children's children, for generations to come, as the
GREAT CURIOSITY OF THE 19TH CENTURY.
All Wholesale and Retail Dealers will obtain their supplies from ROSS & TOUSEY.
PRE PAID POSTAGE ON THIS PAPER.
Within 3,000 miles, in wrappers, 10 cents.
Within 3,000 miles, in boxes, 16 cents.
To California, in wrappers, 10 cents.
To California, in boxes, 16 cents.
Postage to Australia, 48 cents.
Postage to Canada, in wrappers, 10 cents.
Postage to Canada, in boxes, 16 cents.
Postage to England, in wrappers, 48 cents.
Postage to France, Germany, &c., 12 cents.

No more acceptable, elegant or wonderful present to send to friends can be found than the ILLUMINATED QUADRUPLE CONSTELLATION. Recollect, only 28,000 copies is the entire edition—a very small number for the great American market—therefore, be on hand early for your copies, if you would be sure to obtain one. Speak to your newspaper carrier or dealer to secure you one
GEORGE ROBERTS, Publisher,
Nos. 12 and 14 SPRUCE ST.,
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GAYETTY'S DEPOT, No. 440 Broadway.

GUIDE BOOKS FOR TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE, Containing Seventy Maps, a General Railway Map, Late Time Tables, and information for the Traveler. Price 25 cents.
APPLETON'S HAND-BOOK OF TRAVEL FOR THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN STATES, containing a Description of all the important Localities, accompanied by Maps. 1 vol., 12mo., $1 25.
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CURTIS' CURE FOR BALDNESS.
This remedy is reliable; contains no oil, lead or sulphur; it has been tested in Boston, Providence and the Eastern States. J. M. CURTIS, Proprietor, Providence, R. I. Sold by E. M. Guion, No. 127 Bowery; J. & J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; W. H. Lewis, No. 527 Greenwich-st.; John Jones, No. 722 Houston st., New-York; Mrs. Hayes; G. P. Milne, and Reynolds & Co., Brooklyn; P. Sellew, Jersey City; U. T. Mercer, Newark. BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row,
And all Druggists. General Agents.

CAPTAINS OF VESSELS BOUND TO THE WEST INDIES, BRAZIL, &c.,
Should not forget that
BELLARD'S CHLORIC PREPARATIONS
are a preventive and cure of the yellow fever, besides possessing other properties very valuable to seafaring men, and especially on long voyages.
Full information cheerfully furnished by the undersigned. J. B. A. CONSTANTIN, No. 94 Fulton st.

KEROSENE OILS.
DEALERS IN KEROSENE
Are recommended to scrutinize closely any oils that may be illegally offered under our trade marks.
THE COLOR OF KEROSENE IS LIGHT LEMON.
And it now excels in purity, durability, and illuminating properties all other materials used for light.
NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL CO.,
No. 83 Pearl-st., N. Y.

CRAMPS, PAINS AND DIARRHŒA.
The only certain, safe and reliable remedy in these complaints is the LIFE DROPS, prepared by
TRALL & STOW, No. 43 Bowery.
Will cure the most severe Cramps in 10 minutes.
Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

TO SPORTSMEN.
THE AMERICAN ANGLER'S GUIDE, or Complete Fisher's Manual for the United States; containing the Opinions and Practices of Experienced Anglers of Both Hemispheres.
1 vol., 12mo, with illustrations. $1 50.
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REFRIGERATORS!!!
BUY WINSHIP'S
SELF VENTILATING.
THE ONLY PERFECT PRESERVERS.
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO., Makers,
No. 442 Broadway.

THE OLD CONTINENTAL WHISKY
Is all the rage this warm weather—with ice.
For sale by CAMPBELL & SEAMAN,
No. 404 4th-av.

DR. J. BOVEE DOD'S OFFICE HOURS FOR Consultation are from 12 to 6 P. M., at No. 649 Broadway.
Where his
IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS,
for Incipient Consumption and other diseases, are for sale by
CHAS. WIDDIFIELD.
Price, $1 50 for a quart bottle.

DISINFECTING LIQUID FOR HOUSES, SHIPS AND HOTELS.—Whale Oil Soap for rosebugs on bushes, grape vines, &c. Pyrotechnical chemicals, soluble glass for painters, oil and turpentine barrels, asbestos, feldspar, black lead, insect powder, by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane. Treatise on fermented liquors at reduced prices.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES—FOR Pumping Water at gentlemen's country-seats, and all other places—may be had at the Agency No. 164 Duane-st., corner of Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $75—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES—From the commencement to date of sale. The work is substantially bound in twelve volumes to October, 1858. Address S. W. B., Box 1,428 Philadelphia, Penn.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY,

Have just received per steamer *Persia*, an unusually choice variety

OF NOVELTIES,

Suitable for the watering places and for Summer Traveling Dresses, with mantles to match. Among the above goods are the celebrated

CLOTHILDE STRIPE ZEPHYR BATISTE,

a new article of extraordinary beauty. Also, a new article of

ALGERINE SILK CLOTH

for Opera Cloaks, in all colors.

Also, a very superior quality of

PURE SILK FOULARD,

measuring two yards in width. Ladies are particularly requested to examine these novelties, as they are totally different from anything hitherto offered in New-York.

NOTICE.

DECISION OF THE U. S. CIRCUIT COURT
ESTABLISHING THE VALIDITY OF
OSBORN & VINCENT'S PATENTS
FOR
LADIES' EXTENSION SKIRTS.
IMPORTANT TO JOBBERS AND DEALERS.

HAVING ESTABLISHED THE VALIDITY OF OUR Patents for Extension Skirts by a judicial decision, as above noticed, we would caution all dealers in the article against making any such Skirts without a license from us, or selling or using any such Skirts not manufactured by us unless the same are properly stamped with date of our patent, and name of manufacturer having valid license from us. Having given general notice of the above facts by a liberal distribution of circulars, and given all an opportunity to settle for past infringements without suit, we shall hold all infringers liable for damages who do not settle for the past, and desist from future infringements.

OSBORN & VINCENT,
OWNERS OF THE
EXTENSION SKIRT PATENTS,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

CLEARING SALE
OF
SUMMER STOCK
AT AN
IMMENSE SACRIFICE.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail
THE BALANCE OF THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
RICH AND ELEGANT SILKS,
GRENADINES,
BAREGES, ORGANDIES, &c., &c.,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE ON THE ORIGINAL COST,
TO MAKE ROOM FOR THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS.
No 355 Broadway, June 27.

STRAW HATS.
CLOSING OUT SALES.

The undersigned is now closing out the balance of his large stock of Summer Hats to the City and country Retail Trade, at about First Cost. The assortment embraces full lines of Palm-Leaf, Canada, Canton, English, German, Swiss, Leghorn, Panama, Maracaibo and other braids, at prices ranging from 75 cents to $36 per dozen. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

DAVID S. WILLIAMS, Nos. 105 and 107 Chambers and Nos. 89 and 91 Reade-sts.

LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT CLOSING
SALE OF DRY GOODS,
AT THE UNION HOUSE, NO. 277 HUDSON ST.
RICH SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
SELLING 30 PER CENT. BELOW COST.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,
QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, DAMASKS,
TOWELINGS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
And HOUSEKEEPER'S GOODS generally
Also, Jeans and Drills for boys' Summer wear.
Just received—
SUMMER FLANNELS,
Ballardvale. Angola, Saxony and Gauze.
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

NEW RIBBONS! NEW RIBBONS!
AITKEN & MILLER,
NO. 473 BROADWAY,

Have now in store a large assortment of new ribbons selected with great care by Mr. MILLER (one of our firm, at present in Europe) from the manufactories of France and England, many of the patterns and styles being of designs secured expressly for our trade.

We are now prepared to supply both the wholesale and retail trade with a complete assortment of rich, plain lutstring ribbons, from No 1 to No. 50; also, a very superior quality of satin ribbons in all widths and colors; also, a fine line of plain, chene and figured beltings, together with a large assortment of quite new designs in very rich sash ribbons.

We have also received some very rich embroideries and lace goods of the newest and most fashionable styles suited to the present season.

A large assortment of dress trimmings constantly on hand.

Being constantly making additions to our large and fashionable stock by every European steamer, we would respectfully invite the attention of strangers visiting the City and early Fall buyers.

The attention of dressmakers and milliners is especially invited to our stock.

GREAT REDUCTION IN CHILDREN'S
SUMMER CLOTHING.

500 boys' Marseilles suits at $3, worth $6.
300 boys' handsome embroidered Marseilles suits at $7, worth $10.
800 boys' shirt waists at $1, worth $2.
500 ladies' combing jackets at $2 25, worth $4.
660 misses' lawn dresses at $1 50, worth $3.
1,000 misses' Marseilles talmas at $1 25, worth $2.
1,000 misses' Marseilles sacques at $1 75, worth $3.
ALSO,
A large supply of ladies' and misses' robes de chambre and bathing dresses, at greatly reduced prices, at
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
Are now offering their stock of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
REAL LACES,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
At greatly reduced prices.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

GREAT BARGAINS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Thursday June 30, 500 Extra fine SATIN PLAID FRENCH BAREGE ROBES A LES, at $3 per Robe.
Wholesale price $6.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

PARIS EMBROIDERED COLLARS.
At half price,
THURSDAY June 30.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MASONIC GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT NO. 424 BROADWAY.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

SKIRTS.—WOVEN SKIRTS ARE THE MOST durable Skirt now in use. No cutting the tape in woven Skirts. 12 springs, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 spring at $8 per dozen; 12 spring $11, and 14 spring $14. Old skirts woven over. C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, or single gentlemen, can be accomodated, in a strictly private family residing in 21st-st., near 6th-av., with board and furnished rooms on the second or third floor. Rooms are large, and have gas, hot and cold water, and will be let together or separately; would let the entire second floor upon reasonable terms. References exchanged. Address W. L., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED-room on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FUR-nished new, location pleasant, can be had by gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, by applying at No. 199 East 10th-st., New-York.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR A lady and gentleman or two single gentlemen, a large front room with closets, gas and every convenience. Terms very moderate. Call at No. 242 East Broadway.

BOARD.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, also a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms at No. 27 North Moore-st., near St. John's Park. Also furnished rooms to let, without board, on reasonable terms.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TO LET, pleasant rooms, with board, in a house delightfully situated near the Wall st. and South Ferries. Terms moderate. Address CALEB LEWIS, Brooklyn Post-office.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW single or married gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with large or small rooms, on the second or third floors, with full or partial board, in a first-class brick house, No. 221 State-st. People of the South will find a healthy place.

ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING TO DIMIN-ISH his rent by renting a part of a house to a gentleman and wife with infant, can hear of an opportunity by addressing R. C., Box No. 138 *Times* Office, with particulars.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE—A SUITE OF rooms, also single rooms, to let, with full or partial board; house in one of the most airy locations in the City; faces the square; baths, &c. Breakfast from 7 until 9, and dinner at 6.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor to a party of gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, with partial board; has got all the modern improvements; have no other boarders. Apply at No. 223 West 31st-st.

SUMMER BOARD FOR LADIES ON BROOK-lyn Heights, with furnished rooms, in a private family. Location one of the most desirable in the city. Address B. R. A., Brooklyn Post-office.

A BEAUTIFUL SECOND-FLOOR ROOM and wardrobe for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished; gas, croton and private table if desired. No. 291 Henry-st., New-York.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Terms very moderate for the summer months.

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.—ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

SAN SOUCI HOTEL,
BALLSTON SPA.

This hotel, so long and favorably known to the pleasure-seeking public, will be open for visitors, under the supervision of W. W. DAY, June 13. This house has lately been put in complete repair, with all modern improvements, combining elegance, comfort, and quietness, which combination it is impossible to find in larger places. The Mineral Springs of this place need no commendation, as their medicinal properties have a reputation world wide. As a Summer resort for those seeking health, rest, or pleasure, the San Souci offers inducements which no other hotel has, or can have.
W. W. DAY, Proprietor.

FRASCATTI HOTEL, HAVRE.—MONS. LE-GEAIRDRE, the new proprietor of this magnificent hotel, desires to announce to the gentry and family tourists, that the Frascatti is replete with every comfort. Apartments with 600 beds, at all prices; splendid gardens and reading rooms, with journals from all nations; café and billiard saloons. The table d'hote is supplied with every luxury—oysters from beds in the sea, hot, cold, fresh and salt water baths in the hotel, stables attached, omnibus to the railway stations, and, on the arrival of steamers, a commissionaire from the hotel attends passengers to pass their baggage and passports. A Booking Office to all parts of the continent in the hotel.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT.—THE fine new edifice of the Rockland Female Institute, located at Nyack, on the Hudson, will be opened for the entertainment of select family boarders during the Summer vacation in July and August.

To persons desiring an easily accessible Summer retreat, which combines the comforts and conveniences of the City with the charms of the country, this place probably offers more advantages and attractions than can be found elsewhere in such close proximity to New-York.

For particulars call at the institute, or address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, FAR ROCK-AWAY, L. I.—Is now open for the reception of guests. This hotel is handsomely situated within ten minutes' walk of the Atlantic Ocean, and for the advantages of bathing and pure air it cannot be surpassed. The hotel is elegantly furnished throughout, hot and cold baths, and every other requisite for the comfort of visitors. The house and furniture are new, and the rooms are large and well ventilated. Families or individuals will find this a quiet and desirable Summer house. Charges moderate. Stages leave the dépôt at Jamaica on the arrival of the trains. S. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

SARATOGA—CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This beautifully located and justly celebrated Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. In consequence of our greatly increasing patronage, the proprietors have made large improvements, and confidently state that Congress Hall stands front among the watering hotels of this country. Our suites of family rooms and parlors are very large and well ventilated, combining the gayety of a hotel with the quietude of a family home. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be secured by addressing the proprietors.
HATHORN & McMICHAEL.

LAKE MOHEGAN HOUSE—HAVING BEEN enlarged and refurnished, is now open for Summer boarders: situated four miles east of Peekskill village, Westchester County; accessible by all trains on the Hudson River Railroad; carriages to the house at the dépôt on the arrival of every train. REFERENCES—Tiffany & Co; J. W. Winter, banker, No. 44 Exchange-place; H. B. Cowles, No. 14 Beekman-st.; P. Gassner, Appleton's Building, Room No. 46. Address A. W. PALMER, Peekskill.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The subscriber informs the traveling public that his hotel at the above place is open for the reception of visitors, and can be reached from Utica within an hour by railroad.

The unique and romantic scenery of these Falls is so universally known that the undersigned deems it only necessary to assure his guests that the established reputation of his house will be sustained as it has heretofore been for the last 25 years. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THE SUMMER AT FISHKILL LANDING.—The house contains 10 rooms, piazza in front, overlooking the bay and river opposite Newburgh. There are 5 acres of land, good garden, plenty of fruit and shade trees, stable, icehouse, &c., located within a few minutes of the railroad station, in a desirable neighborhood. Possession given immediately. Apply to OSCAR SCHENCK, No. 62 Cortlandt-st., or to Mrs. HOMER SCHENCK, on the premises.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH—IS now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will take the Long Island Railroad at the South Ferry, Brooklyn, (at 10 o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.) where tickets can be procured to the Surf Hotel *via* Deer Park, thence by omnibus to Babylon, where the new and splendid steamer *Wave*, Capt. H. Southard, will be in waiting to convey passengers to the hotel. Fare, $1 75.
T. T. BLOOMER & CO., Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY.—Madame RUTTKAI KOSSUTH can pleasantly accommodate a limited number of boarders during the vacation of her school at Highland Park, one of the most romantic and healthy localities near New-York, and within a mile of Idlewild. Frequent daily communication with the City by boats and cars. References, J. B. Kitching, Esq., Duane-st.; Mr de Cordova, No. 34 South-st.; and the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper.

COUNTRY BOARD.—MOST DESIRABLE SITU-ation in a gentleman's mansion, large and well furnished rooms, water, bath and water-closet, large shade trees, good table, farm of one hundred acres, variety of fruit, fine rides and commanding prospect, two hours' ride on Harlem Railroad; terms reasonable. Inquire of Dr. CLARK, No. 437 8th-av.; Mrs. WASHBURN, No. 121 Lexington-av.; or to Mr. COLBY, corner of Duane and Church sts.; NOBLE, BROWNE & Co.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—This delightful private Summer residence is now open for the season. Parties wishing to engage rooms, will please call and examine the premises. Access almost every hour in the day by steamboats *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*, from Pier No. 2 North River.
JOHN M. ENGARD, Proprietor.

BOARD AT BEDFORD, L. I.—BY IMMEDI-ate application a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board through the Summer months in a private family. Situation delightful, with all the benefits of country air. For further particulars call at No. 49 Cedar-st., second floor, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN be accommodated on reasonable terms, at a farmhouse within a mile of the Whitlockville Station on the Harlem Railroad. 44 miles from the City. The house is large, and finely situated, and the place well supplied with fruit, ice, &c. For particulars, apply to H. F. WOODS, Washington Hotel, Nos. 365 and 367 4th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT THE CORNWALL House, Cornwall, Orange County, near Idlewild. The proprietor of the above house has a few eligible rooms still unoccupied. Families or single persons can be comfortably accommodated, by personal application, or by addressing G. TOMPKINS, Jr., Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD FOR 12 PERSONS may be obtained in a private family; location healthy, grounds ample and elevated, surrounded by beautiful scenery. Two hours from New York and three minutes' walk from the dépôt. For further information, address WM. A. BULL, Wilton, Cannon's Station, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN obtain board at Ramapo near Sufferns Station, thirty miles by New-York and Erie Railroad, at a farm-house, where there will be no other boarders taken, and in a healthy location. For particulars inquire of H. S. WINTER, cor. 24th-st. and 10th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can obtain board on a farm four miles west of the village of Newburgh, where can be had all the comforts of a home. For further particulars address WESTLAKE CANNON, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—M. B. FELSHAW HAS spacious, cool and quiet rooms to accommodate one or two families desiring private board. Situated in the pleasant and romantic village of Hunter, Greene County, N. Y. No pains spared to make boarders comfortable.

COUNTRY BOARD IN STAMFORD, CONN.—A private family will furnish very pleasant accommodations to one or two small families for the Summer. For particulars, reference is made to G. L. BROWN, No. 11 Wall-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A LADY RE-siding eight miles up the Hudson river could accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen of steady, quiet habits; accessible by cars and steamer; 45 minutes from City Hall. References given and required. Address Box No. 7 Carmansville Post-office, N. Y.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED FOR THE Summer months in the pleasant village of
EAST MORICHES, L. I.
For terms, &c., apply to
G. J. T., No. 141 Fulton-st.

STERLING HOUSE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Sterling House has a number of fine large rooms set apart for Summer boarders. Families wishing board can be suited with rooms and prices.
M. H. WILSON, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD—THREE HOURS FROM New-York—Terms reasonable. Grounds healthy, shady and extensive; rides beautiful. Address ALFRED, Fishkill, Dutchess County.

HUDSON RIVER BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS board can be obtained at Riverdale Station, five minutes' walk from the dépôt; good fishing, &c. For particulars, apply at No. 58 Pearl-st., up stairs, front office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at E. W. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

A FAMILY WISH TO SELL THEIR FUR-niture at private sale for cash, (would be willing to make any sacrifice if called for immediately,) consisting of a fine rosewood piano-forte, cover and stool; suite of furniture, etagere, centre and side table; also, a bedroom suite of rosewood furniture, chairs, &c., &c. Apply at No. 86 West 11th st.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant chamber suites for City and country in all styles and colors at prices from $25 and upwards, at the old established manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's theatre. Wardrobes, Mattresses, &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, grained and ornamented; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any manufactured in this country. Also, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. For sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., 652 Broadway, 4 doors below Bond-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FUR-NITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between CHARLES F. COLT and JOHN C. WHITTELSEY, under the name and firm of COLT & WHITTELSEY, is this day dissolved.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1859. CHARLES F. COLT.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FARM FOR SALE IN ULSTER COUNTY, two miles west from the West Park, opposite Hyde Park on the Hudson River, and within 3½ hours by railroad from the City Hall of New-York. This is a desirable country residence, consisting of about 40 acres of land, on which there are a spacious dwelling-house and all necessary outbuildings, all in complete order, with a large lawn filled with locust and other shade trees and shrubbery. On the place is a large apple orchard, and many other kinds of fruit trees. The soil is productive, and its location (being only 1½ miles from a daily steamboat landing) renders it very convenient to ship its product to market. The place is very desirable for a family wishing a delightful residence in a very healthy part of the country. The house is well furnished, and the farm is well supplied with all necessary farming utensils; also, horses, carriages, &c.; in fact, it embraces all that a genteel private family would require; as it is favorably located, and would make a beautiful and convenient location for a school. On the place is a spring of mineral water the medical qualities of which have effected some very important cures. All will be disposed of at a very reasonable price for half cash, the balance on mortgage; or would be exchanged for productive City property. For further particulars, apply to YOUNG & LAURENCE, No. 24 Cortlandt st., New-York; J. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, N. Y., or to the present occupant. CHAS. LAURENCE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITE ON THE HUD-son River called "Glen Point," between West Point and Newburgh, commanding a fine view of the Highlands and the river. It adjoins the "Idlewild Glen" on the one side, and there is a deep ravine with wooded banks on the other side. The grounds are well adapted for elegant improvements. There is also a peach orchard in bearing, &c. The entrance is shaded and romantic—contains about ten acres of land. For a person wishing to fit up a country residence in a healthful and growing neighborhood a rare opportunity is offered. Distance from New-York 60 miles. Daily communication by steamer *Thomas Powell*, and steam ferry from Cornwall, meeting Hudson River trains. Inquire of F. W. BODSTEIN, No. 763 Broadway; E. L. FANCHER, No. 229 Broadway, or of JAMES G. ROE, on the premises, Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.

FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE TO EX-CHANGE for City property, only eight miles from New-York, on the line of the New York and Erie Railroad, containing about forty acres of land. The buildings consist of a two-story frame house, filled in with brick, furnished with all the modern improvements; the tenant-houses, stable, barn, and ice-house, filled, are all nearly new, and well arranged. Also the stock, horses, carriage, and all necessary implements. Location unsurpassed for beauty and health, and is easy of access. Possession immediately. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New-York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen, and more particular information obtained. S. SEYMOUR, No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE premises, on THURSDAY, 30th inst., at 4½ P. M., that beautiful country seat located immediately upon the Sound, at Star Landing, N. J. It consists of about seven acres of land, admirably adapted for trucking purposes, in a healthy, good neighborhood, and of daily access to the City per steamboat *Thomas Hunt*. House, cottage, with two wings, and necessary out buildings—all new; young orchard and small fruit. This is an opportunity seldom offered for a beautiful country residence in close proximity to the City. For further particulars, inquire of A. S. GATCHEL, No. 167 Broadway, New-York, or at De Graw's Hotel, Rahway.

15 TO 40 ACRES FOR SALE, WELL stocked with a great variety of vigorous fruit and ornamental trees, beautifully located in one of the healthiest and most desirable neighborhoods, near to churches, schools, post office, railroad dépôt, and steamboat landing, with delightful river views and best of soil and water. A good, well-built mansion, 46x38; stands upon a sloping lawn of 8 acres of rare beauty. No place more eligible for a family who may be looking to the east bank of the Hudson for a retired, secure, and pleasant home. Distance from 31st-st. 2¼ hours. Address Box No. 1,109 City Post-office.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE.—A desirable residence, most delightfully situated, containing about two acres of land, abounding in fruit of every description and good garden, within a few minutes' ride of the Hudson River Railroad dépôt, and one hour of the City, commanding a very extensive view of the river. The buildings are all new, large and commodious, containing 16 rooms, and finished with all the modern improvements. For price and terms apply to COFFIN, BOUND & CO., No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York, or EDMUND COFFIN, Irvington.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN SOUTHPORT, CONN.—A small convenient modern cottage, adjoining the salt water, well shaded, with conveniences for bathing; piazzas front and rear; with extensive views of the Sound and the adjoining village. Within eight minutes' walk of the Railroad Station. Will be rented very low to a desirable tenant. Inquire of BULKLEY, BRO. & CO., or THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO., New-York, or to ANDREW BULKLEY, Esq., Southport.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT YONKERS— One mile south of dépôt, on the post-road, a neat, well-arranged two-story cottage, in good order, containing furnace, hot and cold water, stable and wagon-house attached, about one acre of land well stocked with choice fruit and shade trees three cisterns with good supply of water. Price to sell, $4,500; to rent at $400. Apply to A. T. GOURLIE, on the premises, or at No. 5 Hanover-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESI-dence, furnished, near Paterson, N. J., with all the stock, crops, farming implements; contains 53½ acres of land under a high state of cultivation, with choice fruit of all kinds; is well watered by Saddle River; fine two-story house, well shaded, and barn in good order. This place will be sold at a great bargain. For particulars, apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—A GEN-tleman owning a very handsome country seat, within one hour of the City, wishes to exchange it for a residence on Clinton av. or its vicinity; any one wishing to remove to the country, and having a desirable house to exchange, will be treated liberally with, by addressing S W., Box No. 3,678 Post office. Brokers need not apply.

TO LET—AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., A BEAUTI-ful furnished cottage, having a fine parlor, dining and reception rooms, six sleeping-rooms, together with a kitchen and servants' room, good stable and carriage-house, all in perfect order, with two acres of land and a fine lawn drooping to the sea. Apply to JAMES McCORMICK, No. 29 Beaver-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables, plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds, fine water, and 5 acres of good land; price $5,000; $3,000 or $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 69 Leonard-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED City property, if well located, an elegant country residence in Westchester County, 15 miles from the City, with several acres of land, every way desirable, especially for invalids, as it is entirely healthy and finely protected on the North and West; must be seen to be understood. Address Box No. 134 Yonkers Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY residence located in the southern part of Westchester County, 14 miles from the City, four to five acres, with elegant shade trees. The house is large and every way desirable for a gentleman's residence. If exchanged, none but improved City property, well located, would be accepted. Address Box No. 34 Yonkers Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT, CONVE-nient double cottage house, with two acres of ground, abundance of choice fruit and ornamental trees; good, commodious barns and outbuildings; situate near Astoria. Terms reasonable. Apply to J. P. HOGARTH, No. 64 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.— A beautiful residence, No 104 George-st.; lot 38x115, house 25x60; has 16 rooms, with gas and water; three minutes' walk from dépôt. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway Room No. 52.

TO LET—IN FISHKILL, FOR THE MONTHS OF July and August, a large, well-furnished country-house with plenty of old shade trees around it, within 1½ miles of New-Hamburgh landing. The owner may be seen on FRIDAY, between 1 and 2 o'clock, at 88 John-st.

TO LET—ON LONG ISLAND SOUND, NEAR Stamford, Conn., a country house, (furnished,) with about five acres of land. For bathing, boating, &c., the location is unsurpassed. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st.

DESIRABLE OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—See advertisement of two story house with wings in this day's *Sun*. Price $3,000. Terms to suit. Apply to B. POST, Jersey City, or on the premises.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house, beautifully shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike, two miles from the Hickville dépôt on the Long Island Railroad, and 4½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 22 Exchange-place, New-York, or to JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM IN WESTCHES-ter County, one mile from Hart's Corners station, Harlem Railroad, 24 miles from City, 3½ miles from Dobb's Ferry; 126½ acres good land, with crops, &c.; good house, barn, carriage-house and granary, all new; cider-mill, plenty of fruit, good water, very healthy; churches, schools, &c., very convenient; possession immediately. This is a chance seldom offered, and will be sold on liberal terms; but little cash required. Apply on the farm until sold, of E. ANGEVINE, or address W. R. HASKINS, Moringville Post-office, Westchester County. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated, one mile from the Morristown Court house, New-Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, plow and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cowshed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

FARM FOR SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT A great sacrifice, a farm of 700 acres, situated near the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, in New Jersey, about 40 miles from Jersey City. Is one of the finest farms in the State for raising stock. Terms easy. Any one desiring to purchase will find this a rare chance. For full particulars address C. H. S., Box 131 *Times* Office.

FARM FOR SALE—IN ROCKLAND COUNTY, one mile from the Hudson River, and twenty-five miles from New-York, between Nyack and Haverstraw; 60 acres under cultivation; improvements, a stone house and four out-buildings. Apply to T. T. EDGERTON, No 16 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE DAIRY FARM, OF 180 acres, in Chemung County, 4 miles from dépôt and canal, and 11 miles from Elmira, at $40 per acre. Plans, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

A NEW COPYING MACHINE.—NO MORE hand-copying; will copy at the rate of 300 pages an hour, old or new writing; produces fac similies, obviating comparison or alterations. Can be seen in daily operation at No. 79 Cedar st., head of second flight of stairs. Price only $20 and $25.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS AT Harlem, on the grade and ready for immediate improvement. 7 lots on west side 4th av., between 124th and 125th sts.; also, 7 lots adjoining, on 125th-st., and 15 lots adjoining on 124th-st., nearly opposite to Mount Morris square; 3 lots, with buildings, on east side 3d-av., between 127th and 128th sts.; 13 lots on 128th-st., adjoining 3d-av.; 12 lots on 127th st., and 12 lots on 128th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and near the brick Church; 6 lots on 125th st., north side, 105 feet east of 3d-av. 3 lots on 4th av., east side south 127th st., including the corner and 4 lots on 111th st., between 2d and 3d avs. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT NEWLY-BUILT house on the northwest corner of 13th-st. and 7th-av.; four stories, with basement and under cellar; has 18 rooms, with all the modern improvements.

Also, Nos 273 and 275 Bleecker-st.; three stories, with stores on the lower floor. No. 275 has a large hall, 75 feet in depth, and a basement 25x73.

Also, lots in Brooklyn, between 36th and 37th sts.; 3d-av. cars pass every three minutes. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY—The valuable church property, situated on the easterly side of the 7th av., between 12th and 13th sts., now occupied by the 7th-av. Reformed Dutch Church. The lot is 92 feet wide, by about 100 in depth, with a substantial brick building 60x100, capable of seating about 700 persons. This property presents one of the finest locations to be found in the vicinity. Apply to ROBT. E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE, DELIGHTFUL-ly located on Oxford st., near Fulton-av., with two full lots of ground; ornamental trees, fruit trees, shrubbery, hot house, &c. House contains furnace, range, gas and fixtures; well finished, distant 1½ miles from Fulton or Wall st Ferries. Possession immediately. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, Fulton-av., corner Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MYRTLE, PARK, THROOP and Yates avs.; Stockton, Floyd, Ellery and Hopkins sts. They are in a good neighborhood, on high ground on the grade; ready for use, and one mile from Peck-slip Ferry. The Broadway, Myrtle and Flushing-av Railroads pass these lots. Price $400. Terms very easy. Apply to ROBERT ADAIR, No. 87 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 5th-av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x55, four-story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE, BE-tween 38th and 39th sts., a first class house, full front, three story and basement, and from roof to ceiling, above third story, a space of from three to six feet; it has all the modern improvements, and is perfect in all its parts; terms accommodating. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEAT TWO-story frame cottage, with basement and attic, No. 386 Adelphi-st., near Fulton-av.; contains water, gas, &c.; in perfect order. Also, a convenient three story brick house, No. 226 Water-st., will be sold on easy terms. Apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 84 West 48th-st.; house, 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.; or H. A. KIDDER, No. 86 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED four-story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, well located on 2d-av., corner of 18th-st., finished with all the modern improvements. Price $9,500 and $13,000. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3½ acres. For particulars inquire of
CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND Lot on the southeast corner of 9th av. and 20th-st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 6 inches on 4th-av., by 100 feet on 29th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS of the two new houses in West 25th-st., Nos. 315 and 317; each floor is fitted up to suit a small family, with water, gas and dumb-waiter to hoist coal and wood from cellar. Each floor has parlor, sitting-room, kitchen, three bed-rooms, and four pantries, with use of wash-house and bath in cellar. Rent of second floor, $17; third floor, $15. Parlors and first floor of one of the houses can be let with the second floor. Apply on the premises for any other information.

TO LEASE—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT BUSH-WICK CREEK—SIXTY LOTS OF GROUND fronting 260 feet on the East River, between North 12th-st. and North 13th sts., Brooklyn, lately occupied by H. S. WELLES & Co. as a pipe yard. This property lies opposite to 14th-st., in New-York, and is a DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR A FERRY, or for any business requiring so much surface in one plot on the East River. Apply to CORNS. DU BOIS, 37 Water st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 500 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—ALL BUT THE SECOND FLOOR OF the three-story high stoop brick house No. 259 West 43d-st.; has under cellar, Croton, gas, &c., and is in perfect order. Will be let to one or two families. Apply on the premises, or at No. 368 Bowery, in the store.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 40 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TO SMALL AMER-ican families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the modern houses on West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at No. 140 West 19th st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 125 MERCER SREET.—Is suitable for a dwelling, or for a light manufacturing business; will be let by the year or leased on favorable terms. Apply at No. 26 Cortlandt st. M. E. REED.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM ON SECOND floor, with bedroom attached, to let for $16 per month to one, or $4 per week for two gentlemen; has fire place, gas, &c. Also, a room for $1 50 per week. Apply at No. 167 Greene-st., near Bleecker st., or at No. 66 Nassau-st., Room No. 11.

OFFICES TO LET.—A SUITE OF VERY DE-sirable offices on the main floor of No. 60 Wall-st., in the rear, suitable for banking, insurance or other commercial purposes. Apply on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 134 Vanderbilt-av; 13 rooms; rent till May next $325.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE WITH MODERN conveniences, between 3d and 7th avs., not above 45th st., and in a good neighborhood. Advertisers desire immediate possession, have no children, and will give undoubted references. Address L. B. & CO., Box No 723 Post-office. No notice taken of answers unless rent is stated.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CURTIS' EQUITY PRECEDENTS.
NEW EDITION.
THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
BY LITTLE, BROWN & CO.
No. 112 Washington st., Boston.

Equity Precedents, Supplementary to Mr. Justice Story's Treatise on Equity Pleadings. By GEORGE T. CURTIS. Third edition. 8vo. $5.

THE WORKING FARMER.—50 CENTS FOR 6 months, in advance. $1 per annum. A monthly journal edited by Prof. J. J. Mapes, assisted by Henry C. Vail, George E. Waring, Henry S. Olcott, and J. Payne Lowe, all practical and scientific farmers. The last six months, commencing July 1, will include the theory of manures and their application, vegetable and root crops, fruit and fruit trees, Fall preparation of soils, Winter preservation of crops, reports of flour, grain and produce markets, &c. Published by
CHARLES V. MAPES,
Agricultural, Implement, and Seed Warehouse, Whitlock Buildings, corner Beekman and Nassau-sts., New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

DEDICATION.—THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL Methodist Church, in State, near Hoyt st., Brooklyn, will be dedicated to the service of God on THURSDAY EVENING, 30th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The Rev. Dr. STOKES, the Rev. W. H. MILBURN, the Rev. Dr. CLARK, and other clergymen will participate in the exercises. The Church will be open on WEDNESDAY EVENING for the renting of pews.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—THE THIRD general meeting of the Club will be held at the Club House, Elysian Fields, on THURSDAY, July 14, for business, at 4 P. M. Dinner at 5, precisely. Dinner list, at the Secretary's office, No. 5 Pine-st., and will close on TUESDAY EVENING, June 12. Business—election of members, annual cruise of squadron, &c., &c.
H. MORTON, Secretary, No. 5 Pine-st.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION—Meets at the New Repository in the Cooper Building, corner of 8th-st. and 4th av., in Room No. 24, on THURSDAY, June 30, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Ultimate Sources of Physical Power.* Strangers are always welcome. Admission free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF SARATOGA.—JOHN KNICKERBACKER, Plaintiff, against JOSEPH M. MABBETT, Statira J. Mabbett, Truman G Mabbett, Phylemon Stewart, Elbridge Maltby, Ellsworth P. Maltby, Rufus R. Graves, Erastus A. Graves, Novazembla Johnson, John E. Byrne, Survetus F. Johnson, William Townsend, Goldsmith D. Johnes, Theodore A. Wright, Blake Wales, Jr., Charles Scott, James Dunn, Horace B. Wilcox, Robert Goodenough, Jr., George W. Gatherie, Samuel M. Waller, George W. Read, Jebiel Read, James F. Stevens, Charles H. Rising, James E. Goddard, Benjamin F. Green, Lafayette Reed, Peter V. Z. Lane, William B. Guild, Charles Bridge, Charles R. McNulty, George Bridge, Malcolm Forbes, Winslow M. Burdick, George P. Williams, Loring S. Williams, Charles B. Williams, Sidney H. Blanchard, Henry Robinson, William H. Parsons, Annanias M. Cameron, Justin A. Edwards, William R. Gilbert, Robert M. Boyd, William E. Whiting, William Phillips, John R. Jaffray, Arthur W. Jaffray, Edward S. Jaffray, Richmond W. Jaffray, William A. Crocker, Adonijah S. Quackenbush, John J. Quackenbush, Daniel Starkweather, William H. Lyon, Warren W. Lyon, Robert Shaw, Morris Soher, Jason Taylor, William H. Lindsley, Benoni H. Howell, John D. Lewis, John G. Haviland, James Sayre, Seymour Ainsworth, Ebenezer Cauldwell, Thomas G. Cauldwell, William A. Cauldwell, John H. Fowler, William M. Pullis, Lewis O Wilson, Boardman Burchard, William B. Bennett, Park Matthewson, Philo E. Doolittle, Detus or Ditus C. Shepard, Albert M. Waterman, Hamilton Armstrong and John Elliot, Defendants.—To the above named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of John Knickerbacker, plaintiff, which was filed with the Clerk of Saratoga County on the 7th day of October, 1858, and a copy of which is hereto annexed, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at their office, in the village of Waterford, Saratoga County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 19, 1859. MOTT & WALDRON,
my26-1aw6wTh Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859.
RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation, And to said Board of Commissioners.

IN SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of LEONARD SAWYER to be discharged as Trustee under the assignment of STAPLETON & COOK.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that by an order made herein, June 17, 1859, it has been referred to him to examine and pass the accounts herein of the said Sawyer, and to report thereon to the Court, and that the said accounts may be found at the office of the undersigned, No 117 (Room No. 11) Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, and all persons having an interest therein are hereby notified that the said accounts will be examined and testimony taken in relation thereto at said office on Friday, the 15th of July, 1859, at 11 A. M.—Dated June 22, 1859.
GEO. W. PARKER, Referee.
BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Attorneys for petitioner.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of Ulster, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALMON CANFIELD, late of Malden, in the town of Saugerties, County of Ulster, and State of New-York, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence, No. 20 East Fiftieth street, in the City of New-York, or at the office of PETER CANTINE, in the village of Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of January, 1860.—Dated June 21, 1859. DANIEL W. QUIMBY, Executor.
je22-1aw6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against STEPHEN W. MEECH, late of Norwich, in Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Samuel T. Hyde, No. 27 Cliff-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1859.
ja20-1aw6mTh* ANN E. MEECH, SAMUEL T. HYDE, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MOHRMANN, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ROBERT BENNER, Counselor-at-law, No. 75 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1859.
ja13-1aw6mTh* CORD MOLLER, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM C. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 7 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 19th day of January, 1859.
ja20-1aw6mTh* GEO. MACKENZIE, Adm'r.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JACOB GOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscribers at the office of Robert Benner, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 75 Nassau-st., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1859.
j13-1aw6mTh* JOHN G. STEARNS, EBENEZER H. BROWN, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of RICHARD ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 343 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 16, 1859.
mh17-1aw6mT* HENRY ROBINSON, MATTHEW DALY, } Ex'rs.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. SIMMONS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, at the office of JOHN H. MORRELL, Esq., No. 129 Roosevelt-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of November next.—Dated New-York May 13, 1859.
my19-1aw6wTh* JOHN H. MORRELL, WILLIAM S. LUDLAM, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC DEVOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence in the village of Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 2, 1859.
mh3-1aw6mTh* MIRIAM C. DEVOE, Administrator.

INSTRUCTION.

THE EXAMINATION OF THE STUDENTS of the Free Academy will take place from June 27 to July 1, inclusive, at the Academy, corner of 23d-st. and Lexington-av.

ABRAHAM V. WILLIAMS,
JAMES M. TUTHILL,
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ROBERT A. ADAMS,
WILLIAM BLOOMFIELD,
HUGH G. CROZIER,
WILLIAM E. CURTIS,
} Executive Committee.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND IN-STITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Students received any time. For particulars, address the Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y., or F. A. HUBBARD, Esq., No. 53 Broadway.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of good moral habits, in either a select or mission school; or would give private lessons in the English language to foreigners; or would give lessons in the Latin language to any who would wish to learn. Can give good reference. Address, for two days, TEACHER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, desires to make an engagement for the coming season with one or more schools or private classes in New-York or its vicinity. She has given especial attention to Latin, Mathematics, History and English literature. Address Box No. 3,060 Post office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION in a French school or family in the Autumn, to teach children the common English branches and drawing, where the instruction will be considered a compensation for her board. Distance no objection. Best of references given and required. Address A. C. M., Brooklyn, L. I.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, BEFORE leaving for the country, would like to make an engagement for the Fall as Governess in a family in New-York or Brooklyn. Instruction given in the English branches, French and music. City reference given. Address L. P. M., Box No 4,014 New-York Post-office.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY COMPETENT TO IN-struct in Music, French, and all the branches of a liberal English education, desires a situation as governess in a private family. The very best of City references given. Address Box No. 1,614 Post office, New-York.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION IN A private family, as teacher, either in the City or country; she will teach all the English branches; also, music, drawing and painting: terms moderate. Direct BOOK STORE, No. 223 Bleecker st., New-York.

IF YOU WISH TO PLEASE YOUR WIFE, take home one of Rowe's or Giffin's Patent Ice Breakers. It will soon save its cost in ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all hardware dealers. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 229 Pearl-st., and No. Kilby-st., Boston.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—ARCHITECTURAL designs complete, $5 each, by JOHN GAYNOR, Architect of numerous commodious and picturesque buildings during 12 years in and about New-York. Office No. 182 Broadway, corner of John-st.

MEDICAL.

THE EVIL RESULTS ARISING FROM early abuse and unhappy contamination, may be subverted by the powerful effect of "TRIESEMAR." Its *modus operandi* is fully laid down in the book, "Human Frailty; or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
J. ETON,
No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE MARRIAGE GUIDE,

A Family Medical and Physiological Instructor, for the Married or those about to Marry, by Dr. HOLLICK, the celebrated Author and Lecturer.

The 195th edition of this most important work has just been issued, enlarged and improved. Price $1. The book will be sent post free, on receipt of the price. Address T. W. STRONG,
No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,

Pupil of Ricord of Paris, and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature. Spermatorrhœa, &c. &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

A CURE WARRANTED OR NO PAY TAKEN.—DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE; THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

Countless are the numbers that are daily radically cured and saved from an early grave by the timely exertion of DR HUNTER and the use of his infallible remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP. This medicine is the result of centuries of study of the wisest and most talented and medical men in England, France and Germany. Perfected from the whole field of medical science, and compounded from many different ingredients so concentrated that a half ounce vial will cure the most inveterate cases of secret disease. It is harmless and thorough in the action, being followed by none of those terrible secondary attacks which are the results of using all other remedies. Price $1. It cannot be had at any other.

It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation.

STRICTURE.—Dr. H. has discovered a new process by which he can cure the worst forms of stricture in from 2 to 3 weeks. Constitutional debility brought on by a secret habit indulged in by young men, effectually cured.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—READ the following and beware of counterfeits: NEW-YORK, June 3, 1850.—I hereby certify that JOHN PYNE has the right to manufacture and sell the medicine known as my Nervous Antidote, and has full power to make contracts for me and use my name, and I will be bound thereby. TALBOT WATTS.

The Antidote will annihilate nervous headache, epilepsy, neuralgia, rheumatism, and all nervous affections. If it fails to benefit, we'll refund the price. We have no agents in this City. The genuine can only be had at No. 109 Nassau-st., and at HAYES', No. 175 Fulton st., Brooklyn. JOHN PYNE & CO.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, Operating and Consulting Surgeon. No. 42 5th-av., attends to the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Piles, Rupture, Fistula, and Prolapsus of the Rectum cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings; at all other hours he is at his Private Hospital, where those who require surgical operations or careful dietetic treatment will find spacious apartments, the purest air in the City, and all the comforts of domestic life.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE, by G. T. BLAKE, M. D., No. 649 Broadway, New-York. The Remedy is purely vegetable, and contains no poison. The application for destroying Cancers varies from 15 to 120 minutes. Little or no pain caused. Twelve years' experience has taught that Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. Send for a pamphlet of particulars.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., PUPIL of Ricord, of Paris, and Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, at No 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including scrofulous, mercurial and chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, FIRST ASSIST-ant to the great Dr. Ricord of that city, induced by the success of his treatment in a certain class of diseases and weaknesses, for the cure of which the French mode of practice is so celebrated, can be consulted in America for a few months longer at No. 512 Broadway, daily, from 8 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. Recent cases cured in 24 hours.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS Medicine to be genuine must have my name as the only legal proprietor on each label, and my initials on the seal of every bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation, Vertigo, Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. 111 4th-av., New-York; large bottles $1.
Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

EVERY INTELLIGENT MOTHER SHOULD read attentively Dr. REYNOLDSON'S important letters, first published in *The Principle*, No. 54 Great Jones-st., June and July. Nerve forces understood explode the absurdity of claiming "Spirit Cures," or attesting miracle by Partridge or Cardinal Wiseman.

DR. RALPH—AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL Private Treatise." Offices corner Houston and Crosby-st., (139 Crosby.) Hours, 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9 o'clock.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR BATES, DEN-tist, inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.
CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1859.

The undersigned having entered upon and assumed the performance of the responsible duties of the office of City Inspector, and fully realizing that among those duties none at the present season of the year require greater or more prompt attention than the work of keeping the streets of our City in a healthy and cleanly condition, deems it to be his duty to call the attention of the public to the necessity of at once putting an end to the following daily violation of the laws and ordinances:

1. The throwing of ashes, garbage and filth upon the streets.
2. The habit of merchants and dealers in permitting shavings, straw, and other substances used in packing, to be cast upon the street or placed upon the sidewalk, from whence it is soon scattered over the street, (it is the duty of persons to have the same immediately removed, at their own expense.)
3. The daily sweepings from the stores and shops are swept into the streets or gutters, instead of being placed in some receptacle to be taken away by the ash cartmen.
4. The placing on the streets of the cleanings of filth from yards and cellars, and the rubbish and old material from the repairing of buildings.
5. The throwing into the streets and gutters noxious, impure, offensive liquids and substances.

The commission of any of the above acts is not only a direct violation of the laws and ordinances, subjecting the offender to arrest, fine and imprisonment, but greatly impedes and retards the keeping of clean streets, rendering such work difficult of successful operation, while largely increasing the expense.

Every effort on the part of the undersigned shall and will continue to be made to have our streets kept in a cleanly and healthy condition, and I earnestly and confidently hope and look for the coöperation and assistance of all classes of citizens in putting an end to the violations above complained of. With your aid and assistance the task will be easily accomplished. Shall I have it?

[A copy of the several ordinances referred to will be left at each dwelling house and place of business.]

Ash-carts will pass through the streets of the several Wards daily, Sundays excepted, to collect ashes, garbage, &c., and the undersigned desires that every neglect or misconduct on the part of the drivers of such carts may be complained of to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, at his office, corner of Grand and Essex sts., and it shall be promptly remedied.

Notice of the approach of the ash and garbage carts will be given by ringing a bell. Very respectfully,
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60-days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET, Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 27 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after Monday, July 18. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
PAYER CHEBAR, Accountant.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Parties in America, holders of above named bonds, desirous of uniting with the European bondholders in the arrangement adopted by them, will obtain information regarding the same and can sign documents similar to those executed in Europe, upon application to Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on or before 1st July next or to JOHN R. JACKSON, Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio.
F. W. FERNIE of London.
Agent and Attorney of the European Bondholders.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK—CORNER 3d-av. and 26th-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on sums of $1,000 and under. All deposits made on or before the 10th of July, will draw interest from the 1st.
S. K. GREEN, President.
J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of 4 per Cent. upon Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to the 1st prox. inclusive.—June 8, 1859. A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 16th-st. and 8th av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., on Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M.; all sums deposited on or before July 1 will commence to draw interest from that date. Interest will also be allowed on all sums deposited as late as the 10th day of the month, from the day on which the deposit shall be made.
WM F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—JUNE 14, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company having this day changed the periods for declaring semi-annual dividends from May and November to January and July, have declared an extra Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th day of June inst., to the said 1st day of July.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 31 Pine st., N. Y.—Increase of Capital to $500,000. The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the books of subscription to the increased capital stock will be opened at this office on July 1, at 10 M., and will remain open until July 8, inclusive.
All the increased stock not subscribed for by the present stockholders, will be held at the disposal of the Board of Directors. THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lowe, Hamlen & Co., No. 40 Wall-street, on and after the 5th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.
JAMES MILLER,
Treasurer of Illinois.
June 3, 1859.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE COUPONS of the Jersey City Water Bonds falling due July 1, 1859, will be paid on presentation at the Continental Bank, New-York, or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, on the 1st proximo.
CHARLES FINK, President Water Board.
JERSEY CITY, June 27, 1859.

BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20 1859.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND—THE USUAL SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid on and after the first day of July ensuing.
The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to that date.
By order,
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, June 22, 1859.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. payable on and after the 5th of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst. to the 5th July inclusive. J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 40 Wall-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared an extra Dividend of Two and one Half Dollars per Share, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th to the 30th inst., inclusive. JAS M. RANKIN, Sec'y.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 6.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 4 to 7 P. M. on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at Six (6) per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI ANNUAL INTEREST ACcruing on Michigan State Bonds and falling due on the 1st day of July next (1859) will be paid at the Artisan's Bank, No. 117 Nassau-st., New-York City. Holders of Coupons will take notice accordingly. JOHN McKINNEY, Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, June 23, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after the 1st prox. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest on the Bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad of Illinois, due July 1, 1859, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York. GEO. BARNET, President.

DIVIDEND—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park Place, New York, 28th June, 1859. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive.
WM. JAFFRAY, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1859.—A Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. (3½) on the capital stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, the 6th of July, prox. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst. to the 6th of July inclusive.

NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—NEW YORK, June 27, 1859.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on and after the 1st of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. WM. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MARKET BANK, JUNE 28, 1859.—A Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½) on the capital stock of this Bank from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, the 9th day of July. The transfer book will be closed until July 11. By order.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF COUPONS NO. 4 OF the First Mortgage Bonds of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, payable in New-York on the 1st of July next, will present said coupons for payment at the Bank of America on and after that date.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, SAINT PAUL, Minnesota, June 15, 1859.—The interest on Minnesota State Bonds, due 1st July next, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons at the Atlantic Bank, New-York. G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Henderson County (Illinois) Bonds will be paid by HALSTED & GILMAN, at No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York City. S. S. PHELPS & CO.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission, at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY—TWELFTH DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the current six months will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 5. By order of the Board.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable on and after July 5.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons of the Third Mortgage and Bonds of 1872, will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's Office, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

YUBA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—THE UNpaid interest due 1st July on the Bonds of the Yuba County, California, of the issues of 1857 and 1858, will be paid on and after that day by
WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 50 Wall st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, in sums to suit applicants in New-York, or Brooklyn, or Staten Island, or on farms. S. [illegible]CROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
CANADA.

This Bank, organized under act of Parliament, is prepared to make collections at all points in Canada and remit by sight-draft on New-York, on day of payment, at the lowest current rate of Exchange.

The bills of this Bank are redeemed by the Metropolitan Bank, New-York.

Refer to Metropolitan Bank, New-York; Mercantile Bank, Hartford, Conn.; Day, Griswold & Co., Hartford.
J. W. KERRIGAN, Cashier.
TORONTO, June 21, 1859.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, held in the village of Hawley, Pennsylvania, on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
JOHN EWEN, GEO. A. HOYT,
WM. R. GRIFFITH, CHAS. MORGAN,
ISAAC L. PLATT, THOS. W. PEARSALL,
WM. H. FALLS, JONATHAN THORNE,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN EWEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.
EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

THE COUPONS ON THE FOLLOWING securities, falling due on 1st July will be paid at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., viz.:
State of Indiana 5 per cent. Bank Bonds.
Indiana Central Railroad 10 per cent. 2d Mortgage.
Ross County, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Town of Harmar, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Town of Marietta, Ohio, 7 per cents.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—JUNE 28, 1859.—The trustees of this institution have directed a dividend to be paid (to all depositors entitled thereto) at the rate of Six per Cent per annum on sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent on sums over that amount, payable on and after the 18th day of July next. All dividends not withdrawn will stand to the credit of the depositor and draw interest the same as principal.
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

FISCAL AGENCY OF THE CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS, CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA, New-Orleans, June 15, 1859.—Notice.—Holders of the Consolidated Bonds of the City of New-Orleans, and all other bonds of the city, or former municipalities, on which the interest is payable in New York on the 1st of July next are hereby notified to present the interest coupons at the Bank of America, New-York, on or after that date for redemption. E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on or after the 5th of July proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until the 6th of July next.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—THE CREDITORS of the late firm of HANDLEN & BARKER are hereby notified to present their claims to the undersigned on or before the 13th of July next, at his office, No. 39 Wall-st., New York, for the purpose of having a dividend declared thereon. T. H. RODMAN, Receiver, &c.
JUNE 28, 1859.

PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
NEW YORK, June 29, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One half (3½) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, July 5, 1859. By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 8th day of July next. By order.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 28, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one-half (3½) per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 2d Monday in July. The Transfer Books will be closed from date to 11th proximo. By order of the Board,
G. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

HARTFORD CITY BONDS.—THE INTEREST coupons of the Hartford City Bonds, issued to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, due on the 1st of July next, will be paid at the Phoenix Bank, in the City of Hartford, on and after that date.
F. A. BROWN, City Treasurer.
HARTFORD, June 27, 1859.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1859.—A Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months has been declared, payable to the shareholders on the 1st of July, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1859.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 6th of July next. By order.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL COMPANY—Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, June 29, 1859.—The semi-annual interest due July 1, 1859 on the Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, will be paid at this office on and after that date. RICHARD H. PHIPPS, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 29, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 6th of July. SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD CO.—The Interest on the Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due 1st of July, will be paid on and after that date by the Corn Exchange Bank, on presentation of the Coupons.

BANK OF JERSEY CITY.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of 4 per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid at the Banking-house on or after July 5.
JERSEY CITY, June 29, 1859. A. S. HATCH, Cashier.

CHICAGO CITY BONDS, SEWERAGE LOAN.—The coupons on these Bonds due July 1, will be paid on and after that date by ASHLEY & MORRIS, No. 52 Exchange place.

OCEAN BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 30, 1859.—Ocean Bank will pay the Coupons of the Jackson County, Ohio, Bonds, due July 1, 1859.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

ATHENS COUNTY, OHIO.—THE INTEREST due 1st July on Bonds of the County of Athens from No. 1 to 100 inclusive, will be paid on and after that date by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due July 1, 1859, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED AT THE best market rates by KIRTLAND & CO., 21 Pine st.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM TOPPING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., No. 119 Broadway, will include in their sale of FRIDAY, July 1,
STOCK OF SUMMER CLOTHING.
2,000 Garments for Men's and Boys' wear, made of the best materials in the most fashionable styles for the best City trade—comprising the balance of the stock of a Broadway House. The whole to be sold without reserve.
ALSO,
STRAW GOODS, PALM LEAF HATS, &c.
100 cases Ladies' and Misses' Straw Bonnets, Men's and Boys' Leghorn, Pedal, Luton, Pannet and other Hats; a line of Men's and Boys' Palm Leaf Hats, white and colored.
ALSO,
Embroideries, Dress Silks, Ribbons, silk and velvet; Mantillas in lace, barege and black silk shawls; Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Parasols, Umbrellas, and many other staple and fancy goods in lots to suit City and country dealers. Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE
OF
RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Including a
PIANO-FORTE,
ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES and
BEDROOM FURNITURE
All made to order without regard to expense, and must be sold,
HOT OR COLD,
as the parties leave immediately for the country.
Sale to take place at 10½ o'clock
THIS DAY,
at private residence No. 30 7th st., near 4th-av.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, June 30, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
Commonwealth and Bank of Sing Sing; Beekman, Adriatic, Columbian, Marine, Tradesmens, Jefferson, Mercantile, Mutual, Home, Long Island, Stuyvesant Insurance stocks; United States Steam Sugar Refinery, W. I. Fertilizer, and Syracuse and Oswego Railroad Stocks; Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad 7 per cents.; La Crosse and Milwaukee Second Mortgage; San Francisco County 8 per cents.; Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 10 per cents.; Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad 7 per cents.; Watertown Corporation 6 per cent. bonds. Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale THURSDAY, July 7. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. A large variety of Bank and Insurance Stocks; also, other securities constantly on hand at private sale.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.
P. S.—A. H. N. will remove in a few days to the spacious premises No. 52 William-st., near Wall. Notice will be given of time of removal.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, June 30, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of oil-paintings. In this collection may be found the works of the well-known artists, viz: Stattuck, Hart, Boddington, Boughton, Coleman, Brewerton, Bengleit, L. Schayneo, J. Ruboldt, A. R. Vernon, C. W. Knapp, Van Schaelder, D. Des Granges, Ferenche, Cazati, Hellmaker, E. C. Coates, Lafontalu, Bertrand, G. Poussin, E. D. Lins, L. Rosche, Brennan, together with a large number of engravings, paintings on ivory, &c. In this collection may be found very valuable paintings which will be sold without reserve. They are now on exhibition, as above, with catalogues.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer,
At the Central Salesrooms, corner of Pearl and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, JULY 1, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M.—Regular Weekly Sale—1 mahogany pianos, mahogany sofas, chairs, tables, large walnut secretary bookcase, bureau bedstead, refrigerators, carpets, &c.
At 2 o'clock P. M., the stock of a music teacher, comprising a valuable lot of music, and musical works and instruments; 1 valuable violin, cost $100; 3 sets of gas fixtures, chandeliers and brackets, &c., &c.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

HOLIDAY SALE.—SIX HUNDRED CASES OF Boots and Shoes and Brogans at auction, on THURSDAY, June 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st. Prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

SHIPPING.

FIRST SHIP TO SAIL.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR
SAN FRANCISCO.
The first-class medium Clipper-ship
AREY,
WATSON, Master,
Loading at Pier No. 8, East River.

Having over two-thirds of her cargo on board, will be dispatched as above.

This ship is superbly ventilated—insures at the lowest rates, is a very fast sailer, and has one of the best commanders sailing from this port. Freight taken at favorable rates on application to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO., No. 46 Pine-st.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $38.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

The FULTON and ARAGO will hereafter take such general freight as may be offered.
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Aug. 20.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on
SATURDAY, July 9, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

COLEMAN'S LINE.
First extreme clipper for SAN FRANCISCO.
Pier No. 75 East River, foot Wall-st.
The magnificent A. No. 1 clipper ship
GOLDEN FLEECE,
MANSON, Commander.

Is the only extreme clipper now loading and is the only one that has ever made clipper time! Her passages have been in 110 and 111 days, while no other ship now up has made it within 123 days. She is rapidly filling up, and will sail punctually on her advertised day, June 29.

Shippers will please complete their engagements without delay, and hand in bills of lading to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall st., (Tontine Building.)

FOR AUSTRALIA.
THE CUTTER NAUTILUS,
From Pier No. 14, foot of Wall st., New York.
For freight or passage, inquire of
WM. HANCE, on board.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH.
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. R. Schenck, will leave on SATURDAY, July 2, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.
Cabin passage..........$15 | Deck..........$6

The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on Saturday, July 2, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Charlotte, N. C.	$22 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Augusta, Ga.	20 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA succeeds WEDNESDAY, July 6.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 2, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. THOS. SKINNER, will receive freight for above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, July 2, at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS (INDISPENSABLE during war) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important passport laws of France issued with each passport.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAMBOATS FOR SALE.

One Steamer 235 feet long, 32½ feet beam and 13½ feet hold.

One steamer 240 feet long, 31 feet beam, and 12¼ feet hold.

Both in good condition, fitted with state rooms, cabins, &c. Beam engines and boilers in the hold.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

One STEAMBOAT LEVER BEAM ENGINE, 38-inch cylinder by 10 feet stroke, with two boilers, the whole in good condition. Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

$100,000 A YEAR.—J. B. NEWBROUGH, the inventor of the Counting Machine, is stopping at the Astor House for the purpose of selling the balance of the State rights before going to England. This is a rare chance for persons wishing a standard business and willing to pay something for a good one. A mere child, or any one who can read figures, can learn to use it in
One Minute,
and with a little practice, add faster than any accountant can by the old way, and the result is positively correct every time. The machines sells in every business office, store, bank, custom house, auditor, railroad office, &c., &c.

Call and see it, at Room No. 102 Astor House. Hours from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 1 during all the afternoon.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED—TO ENgage in a manufacturing business, done for cash, which has paid a net profit of from $5,000 to $8,000 per year for the past eight years. A person of strict integrity, willing to devote his attention to the business, will find this a fine opportunity, as the business is easily managed. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address WM. H. WORTH, Box No. 155 *Times* Office, New-York.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

$6,000 WANTED IN AN ESTABLISHED manufacturing business of a staple article of large and ready sale for cash, and profits great as can be shown on interview. This is the only business of its kind in this country, and therefore no competition. Address, with real name, W. MORE, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

$350.—ANY YOUNG MAN OF GENTEEL address and fond of traveling, can hear of a rare chance of making from $10 to $20 per week clear of all expenses. The advertiser is making $1,000 per year at the same business. Address, for three days, A B C, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

$1,000.—WANTED—A PARTY TO TAKE one-half interest in a new and valuable invention, by which a large income can be derived without risk. Its utility and importance will at once become apparent on investigation. Call immediately, at No. 429 Broadway, corner of Howard st., Room No. 36.

HOTEL FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FURniture of a first-class hotel situated in one of the most flourishing towns in Connecticut, and on the main railroad route from New-York to Boston. House well furnished and doing a good business; will be sold cheap if applied for soon, as the owner has other business. No agents need apply. Apply at the American Hotel, Jersey City.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS GROCERY, wine, tea and provision store, No. 521 2d av., with a long lease and cheap rent. The store is new and well fitted up; good reason for selling as the owner is going into other business. Apply to BIGGS & SOUTHWICK, No. 81 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO VALUABLE PATENTS for cash. This is a rare chance for parties having a small capital; the articles are small, easily made, and will command ready sale. Inquire of J. L. ROWE, at F. Stevens', No. 229 Pearl st., up stairs.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—A SMALL RETAIL drug store, well located for business, will be sold low for cash. Apply to HENRY R. HAYDOCK, No. 89 Beekman st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
6:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5:05 A. M.—From White Plains.
5:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
6:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:30 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
3:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:30 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
6:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.

Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7.15 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
5 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer *Mattano*, Capt. H. N. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way stations; returning leave Flushing at 1 P. M. Fare 15 cents. On Sundays hourly trains will hereafter be run to and from Flushing. Fare 20 cents.
OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 9, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 5 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:50 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TIME TABLE—JUNE 28 TO JULY 6, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct.) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Saturday, June 25, 3 P. M.	Sunday, June 26, 4 P. M.
Monday, June 27, 11 A. M.	Monday, June 27, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, June 28, 6 P. M.	Tuesday, June 28, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, June 29, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, June 29, 3 P. M.
Thursday, June 30, 7:30 A. M.	Thursday, June 30, 3 P. M.
Friday, July 1, 8 A. M.	Friday, July 1, 3 P. M.
Saturday, July 2, 9:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 2, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 3, 7:30 A. M.	Sunday, July 3, 4:30 P. M.
Monday, July 4, 7 A. M.	Monday, July 4, 5 P. M.
Tuesday, July 5, 7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 5, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, July 6, 12 M.	

TIME TABLE—JUNE 20 TO JULY 6, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Saturday, June 25, 11 A. M.	Saturday, June 25, 3 P. M.
Sunday, June 26, 10.30 A. M.	Monday, June 27, 11 A. M.
Monday, June 27, 4:30 P. M.	Tuesday, June 28, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, June 28, 3:30 P. M.	Wedn'sday, June 29, 6:30 A. M.
Wedn'sday, June 29, 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, June 30, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, June 30, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 1, 7:30 A. M.
Friday, July 1, 4 P. M.	Saturday, July 2, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, July 2, 4:20 P. M.	Sunday, July 3, 5:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 3, 9 A. M.	Monday, July 4, 6 P. M.
Monday, July 4, 9:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 5, 8 A. M.

FOR THE BETTER ACCOMMODATION OF THE PUBLIC—For those leaving the City July 2. Railroad and Steamboat Line. Afternoon Boat at 4 o'clock for Hudson from the foot of Jay-st. (north side,) landing at Caldwell's West Point, (Cozzen's Dock,) Newburgh, Low Point, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tarrytown, Bristol, West Camp and Catskill. Fare, 50 cents to Newburgh and Poughkeepsie. Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places:

Hudson		Canaan	$1 80
Claverack		Edwards'	1 90
Mellenville		State Line	1 95
Ghent		W. Stockbridge	2 00
Chatham 4-Corners	$1 50	Richmond	2 05
East Chatham	1 65	Shaker Village	2 20
Pittsfield	2 00	Washington	2 65
Cheshire	2 60	Becket	2 80
South Adams	2 40	Chester Factory	3 05
North Adams	2 45	Huntington	3 25
Dalton	2 45	Russell	3 35
Hinsdale	2 55	Westfield	3 55

The fast sailing steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, Capt. WM. H. MELLEN, will leave pier foot of Jay st., north side, SATURDAY, July 2, 1859, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE NEW AND SPLENDID steamer JOHN BROOKS, JOHN BROOKS, Jr., Commander, will make an excursion on SATURDAY, July 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., from Peck-slip. Returning, will leave Bridgeport on MONDAY, July 4, at 7½ A. M., or on the arrival of the trains from the Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Fare for the Excursion, 75c. Passage Tickets, 50c. T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South st.

P. S.—On and after Monday, July 4, the steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave New York EVERY DAY, at 1½ P. M., and Bridgeport at 7½ A. M., or on the arrival of the trains from the above Railroads.

FOR ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—The new and elegant steamer MATTANO will leave Astoria and Ravenswood at 6:35, 8, 10:05, A. M.; 2:40, 4:50, and 6:50, P. M. Leave Fulton Market-slip, 7:15, 9, A. M.; 1, 3:45, 5:45, 7:30 P. M. Fare 10 cents. Landing at Hunter's Point each way. N. B.—The above steamer can be chartered for evening excursions, at reasonable rates. Apply on board, at Fulton Market-slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Captain ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Bayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No. 32 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT ORIENT AND GREENPORT EACH WAY.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-st., Pier No. 33 East River, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.
G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck and Housatonic trains.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid, for sale, by STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., Importers, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

MINERAL OIL IS ONE OF THE FINEST Coal Oils ever offered. It is not explosive, it is beautiful in color and free from any mixture whatever, uniform in quality, it will burn as long and as brilliantly as any other, and gives a cheap and most splendid light. It burns in the usual Kerosene Coal Oil Lamps, and is warranted unsurpassed by any in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

EXCURSIONS.

FOURTH OF JULY.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—HARLEM RIVER.—On MONDAY next, July 4, the steamers JOSEPHINE, WOOSTER and EMILY will run between Harlem and High Bridge every half hour, and to Morris' Dock, and Berrian's Landing, Fordham, every hour, connecting with steamers to and from New York. Fare each way 8 cents.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO HARLEM, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms and High Bridge. Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE
LEAVE

HARLEM		PECK SLIP	
6 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	7 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
7 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	8 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
8 A. M.	3 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	10:30 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11:30 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
11 30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.		6.15 P. M.
			7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts. each way; connecting with boats to High Bridge, and with stages to Morrisania, Tremont, &c.

WEEHAWKEN FERRY IS NOW RUNNING daily from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M., from 42d st. Commodious ferry houses have been erected, and ample accommodations provided for passengers and carriages. The boats are large first-class, and ply every fifteen minutes. This new ferry affords a very desirable resort for the citizens of New-York. The scenery, palisade and forest, at Weehawken, in the immediate vicinity of the landing, abound with beautiful walks and drives on or under the palisades, along the river or on the quiet country roads. Pic-nics, schools and children can spend a healthful and delightful day at Weehawken. Perfect order is maintained on the grounds of the Company.

Building lots are now offered for sale by the Ferry Company on favorable terms. Apply at the office of the Company, on the Weehawken side.

EXCURSION AROUND STATEN ISLAND.—JULY 4, 1859. The steamer RED JACKET will leave Pier 2 North River at 1 o'clock P. M., July 4, 1859, for a trip around Staten Island. This is a delightful sail and affords a fine view of New York Bay and Harbor, the Narrows, Highlands of Nevesink, and the beautiful scenery of Kill Van Kull. The trip will occupy about 5 hours—returning to New-York about 6 P. M. A Cotillion Band will accompany the Excursion. Fare for the Excursion 25 cents.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION TO FORT HAMILTON AND CONEY ISLAND.—The new and splendid steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Captain W. A. HITCHCOCK, will commence her regular trips for the season on and after SATURDAY, June 11, leaving New York as follows: Amos-st., 9½ A. M., 12½ P. M., and 3½ P. M.; Spring st., 9¾ A. M., 12¾ P. M., and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 10 A. M., 1 P. M. and 4 P. M. Returning from Coney Island: 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. Last trip at 6½ P. M. Fare for the whole Excursion, 25c.

TO CHARTER, AT LOW RATES, FOR EXCURSIONS—The splendid new low pressure steamboat ERIE, of 614 tons burden, with or without the first-rate double deck barges; and the beautiful Biddle's Grove, can be called the Garden of America; is elegantly fitted with scups, and a spacious tent, covered with canvas; convenient for Sunday Schools or any other parties. Also, fine fishing, bathing and ball playing ground. The undersigned has got the full control of boat and Grove. Apply to JAMES RICH, No. 206 West-st., or ALBERT VAN WINKLE, No. 205 West-st.

FOURTH OF JULY REGATTA AT PERTH AMBOY.—On MONDAY, July 4, the steamer THOMAS HUNT, Capt. E. H. HALL, will leave foot of Barclay st. at 10 A. M., landing at Chelsea, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. Fare 15 cents. After arrival at Perth Amboy, the THOMAS HUNT will make an excursion down the Bay, with the regatta, and return as far as Rossville. Tickets for this excursion, 25 cents. Persons wishing to spend the day at any of the above landings, will have an opportunity to return to New-York by the steamer KEYPORT, which will leave Perth Amboy at 4½ P. M., landing as above.

GRAND EXCURSION—NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN.—The steamer ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 25 East River, July 4 at 7 A. M., and reach New-Haven at 11:30 A. M. Returning at 11 P. M., and arrive in New-York early the next morning. This will afford a most delightful morning sail through the East River and Long Island Sound, and a fine opportunity to visit the celebrated "City of Elms." Fare, $1 50. RICHARD PECK, Agent.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamboat NAUSHON, Capt. G. W. WILSON, will make an excursion to the Fishing Banks, on THURSDAY, June 30; leaving Amos-st. at 7½; Spring 7¾; Peck slip, 8¼; and Pier No. 4 North River, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Fishing Tackle, bait and refreshments on board. Also a Cotillion Band. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

GRAND EXCURSION TO KEYPORT, SUNDAY, July 3, by way of Union, Roseville, Woodbridge, Totten, Amboy, and Cliffwood. Steamer ISLAND HOME, Captain J. L. Groton, leaves foot of Grand-st. at 7½, Peck slip at 8, foot of Barclay-st. at 8½ A. M. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3½ P. M.

TO EXCURSIONISTS—FOR CHARTER AT reduced prices, steamboats and barges, including the large and commodious steamer SOUTH AMERICA. Apply to GEORGE T. STANLEY, Agent, Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—THE STEAMBOAT GEO. LAW leaves Catherine st. every morning, at 8:30 A. M., for Glen Cove, City Island, St David's Island, Lloyd's Dock and North Port, returning in the afternoon, commencing June 23.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS W. G. PUTNAM, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS. T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner of Pine.

FOURTH OF JULY.—EXCURSION TICKETS will be sold at reduced rates by Hudson River Railroad to all stations south of Poughkeepsie. Tickets good from July 2 to 5.

THE STEAMBOAT NAUSHON—WITH OR without barges, may be chartered for excursions on application to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL..........$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K. B. WALCOTT, JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG, BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR, GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON, JOHN C. HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH, LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr., WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER, CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE, SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.
WARREN DELANO, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HENDRIK HUDSON, FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 17 Nassau-st.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company are now open, and will remain open, at this office, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., until the whole amount shall be subscribed, under the direction of the following Commissioners:
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, J. D. BEERS,
WILLIAM KENT, HENRY L. PIERSON,
LUTHER BRADISH, FRED. DE PEYSTER,
PETER COOPER, ALVIN HIGGINS,
SHEPHERD KNAPP, F. S. KINNEY,
ANSON LIVINGSTON.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
London and New-York.
OFFICE—NO. 65 WALL-ST.
Capital..........$3,000,000
Claims paid..........over 5,000,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York..........100,000
ESTABLISHED 1820.
BOARD OF REFEREES IN NEW YORK.
Hon. Judge Campbell, J. Phillips Phoenix, Esq.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq., James Gallatin, Esq.,
John Cryder, Esq., Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex-Consul,
Samuel Wetmore, Esq.,
Stephen Whitney, Esq., Hon. Erastus Corning.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Endowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches.
California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.
MANAGER.
GEO. M. KNEVITT.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK, June 23, 1859.—At an election held on the 21st. inst. the following-named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:
Henry S. Tubell, D. J. Steward, Freeman Campbell,
Samuel Birdsall, Edw. L. Lynch, Peter R. Christie,
James S. Lewis, C. Stephens, Simon Shindler,
W. D. Washburn, Jno. P. Yelverton, George Smith,
Henry Demarest, Jas. S. Brouwer, Jotham C. Meeker,
Solomon Banta, George Warner, William Moir,
Samuel Raynor, Matthias Clark, Christopher Gwyer,
Eliph. Bootmar, William Hertzel, Wm. M. Wilson,
Abraham Leggett, Jos. B. Miller, John W. Lewis,
Thos. Williams, Edw. P. Clark, Mortimer Brown,
Chas. F. Hunter, Alfred Barmore, Abm. R. Van Nest,
John O. Moore, Mat. Bloodgood.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Matthias Clark, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 16 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, enures to the Company.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BRITANNIA TABLE AND TEA SPOONS.—A handsome article, suitable for pic nic parties, very cheap and good, in quantities to suit.
WM. S. MURRAY, No. 22 John-st.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET, a new style of Shoes and Gaiters, only $2 50, warranted to give satisfaction. Also $3 50 and $4 dress boots that will surprise everybody.

ASHCROFT'S (BOURDON) STEAM GAUGE.—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices.
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager..........Mr. S. B. DUFFIELD.
VARIETY NIGHT.
COMEDY, BURLESQUE and FARCE.
THURSDAY EVENING, June 30, 1859,
POPPING THE QUESTION.
Mr. W. R. Blake, Mr. W. Reynolds,
Mrs. Vernon, Miss Heararde.
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
Mr. Brougham, Mr. Walcot,
Mr. Young, Miss Mary Gannon,
Miss Henrarde, Mrs. Reeves.
TURNING THE TABLES.
Mr. Geo Jordan, Mr. Geo. Holland,
Mr. G. Farren, Miss Mary Gannon.
TO-MORROW—The fine comedy, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER; and the glorious farce of THE OMNIBUS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
GREAT SUCCESS
of the Sisters
ADELAIDE AND JOSY
GOUGENHEIM.
In Brough's side-splitting Burlesque of
MASSANIELLO.
EVERY NIGHT.
To commence with Buckstone's Farce of
SHOCKING EVENTS,
In which Mr. DAVIDGE will appear.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SUMMER SEASON.
THE FLORENCES.
TO-NIGHT.
THE YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER.
Pegg Ann..........Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
Barney..........Mr. FLORENCE.
THRICE MARRIED.
Carlotta, with songs and dance, Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
THE IRISH LION.
Tim Moore (the Lion)..........Mr. W. J. FLORENCE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 30.
KELLER TROUPE.
To commence with
PIZARRO.
After which the scenic pictures of
CAIN AND ABEL and
WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE.
To conclude with
THE MARRIED RAKE.

NATIONAL THEATRE.
Lessee and Manageress..........Miss Bell Gray
Stage Manager..........Mr. T. Hampton
THURSDAY EVENING, June 30,
Will be presented the drama of the
SICILIAN BRIDE; OR, THE HOPE OF ITALY.
Rodolph de Sangezaro..........Mr. J. H. Allen
After which
THE APE OF THE PHILLIPINE ISLANDS.
The Ape..........Signor Ganito

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees..........Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
THURSDAY, June 30,
The performances will commence with
ONE-EYED SAUL.
To be succeeded by THE ALPINE MAID.
Concluding with
MAURICE THE WOODCUTTER.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDINGS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. WOOD..........Proprietor.
WOOD'S MINSTRELS
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD,
Engaged in delineation of
NEGRO LIFE AND MINSTRELSY,
Appear in their grand and versatile entertainment
EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.
A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,
On Saturday, commencing at 2½ o'clock.
MONDAY AFTERNOON, July 4,
A PERFORMANCE WILL BE GIVEN, comprising many NEW AND LAUGHABLE ACTS, &c., at 2½ o'clock.

PALACE GARDEN AND HALL.
THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 30.
Last Monster Promenade Concert
of the
METROPOLITAN MUSICAL SOCIETY.
Grand Combination of Musical Talent,
Grand Orchestra of Sixty,
Full Military Band,
and
Unsurpassed Corps of Instrumental Soloists.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, commences at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents.

JONES' WOOD
ANNUAL
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
Arrangements have been completed for
A MAMMOTH FESTIVAL,
Commencing on
MONDAY, July 18, 1859.
It will be continued for an ENTIRE WEEK, and will be managed on a scale so LIBERAL, GRAND and MAGNIFICENT as to make it as popular as that of last year.
It will be conducted by:
CARL ANSCHUTZ, CARL BERGMANN,
ROBERT STOEPEL, MAX MARETZEK,
and others.
Particulars hereafter.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th st., near 6th-av.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 1,
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
Anniversary of the
OPENING OF PALACE GARDENS.
The Charming Spectacle of the
GRAND LANTERN FETE.
New York's Favorite Musical Director,
MR. THOMAS BAKER.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.
SUBSCRIBERS' FIRST SOIREE DANSANTE.
BRILLIANT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

BILLIARDS.

REMOVAL.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PHELAN'S
BILLIARD TABLES,
Have removed from Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st., to
NOS. 63, 65, 67 AND 69 CROSBY-ST.,
between Broome and Spring sts.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
"Mark, now, how plain a tale shall put you down."
SHAKESPEARE.

The cause of "Collender *vs.* Sharp" was brought to trial in the United States Circuit Court on the 25th day of May last. It was an action for an infringement by the defendant, Sharp of an alleged invention of Michal Phelan's, patented by the plaintiff as assignee, on the 12th January, 1858, the so-called "invention" consisting in the form of a cushion, *i. e.*, in its being rectilinear and terminating in straight bevelled ends, commonly called "square jaws." On the second day of the trial, the 26th, the defendant's evidence had so conclusively shown that this was nothing new at all, that the plaintiff's own counsel desired to withdraw a juror. This was objected to, and he moved for a discontinuance, on payment of costs, which was for a technical reason, ordered, the Court expressly declaring its concurrence with the above view of the facts. Thus the action was in effect fully determined and decided in the defendant's favor; and the costs have since been taxed and paid. In the teeth of this "plain tale," the plaintiff, with impudent equivocation, states "that no decision affecting any one of his patents has ever been rendered!" Don't be humbugged into paying exorbitant prices for inferior work by a list of pretended "patents," some, as in the case before us, covering no novelty or originality, and some long since abandoned, having proved worse than useless. Judge for yourselves. Test and try my tables and cushions, and you will concur at once in the verdict already generally pronounced, that they are the most scientific, the most correct, and the best. N. B.—Terms liberal and prices low.
W. J. SHARP, No. 148 Fulton-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 65 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *Daily Times* Building and balance of the block, Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and all other alterations. References—*Daily Times* vault, Express vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.

N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—CERTIFICATES OF THE capital stock of the Rogers' Locomotive and Machine Works of Paterson, N. J., No. 15 for fifty shares; No. 29 Sixty-three shares, in name of MORRIS K. JESUP. The public are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same. M. K. JESUP & CO.

$5 REWARD—LOST, TUESDAY EVENING, between 4 and 6 o'clock, in Harlem, 3d-av., from 116th to 125th-st., a portfolio and envelope, containing note, checks and other valuable papers. The finder will please leave them with Capt. Porter, Station-house, Harlem, or at Spaulding's Express, No. 340 Broadway.

LOST—JUNE 29, FOUR OR FIVE NOTES AND bills. The finder will receive $5 reward by returning them, at Van Winkle's office, to V. L. TUCKER, No. 187 Greenwich-st., over North River Bank.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVING fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, N. Y.

THE QUARANTINE QUESTION.

Report to the Chamber of Commerce on the Subject.

REFORMS PROPOSED.

Meeting of the Board of Health.

The Chamber of Commerce had a special meeting yesterday, ROYAL PHELPS, Esq., presiding, to hear and consider the report of its Committee, appointed some months since to consider the subject of Quarantine.

Mr. TILESTON (of the firm of SPOFFORD & TILESTON) read the report, which was as follows:

REPORT.

The subject referred for the consideration of the Committee may be treated under three different heads:

First—The general subject of the Quarantine laws as administered by the State authorities.

Second—The practical effect of the doctrine in regard to the non-contagiousness of yellow fever, avowed by the National Convention, in reference to future legislation on this subject.

Third—The duty of the Chamber to insist on free competition in the business of Lighterage and other services connected therewith.

Rightly to understand the bearing of this question we must view it in many of its aspects. The idea of the absolute necessity of these restrictions, as the only safeguard from pestilence, has prevailed so long and so generally, both in and out of the medical profession, that it must not lightly be dismissed nor without the mature deliberation which its importance demands and justifies.

It is fortunate for the interests of the commercial community that this subject has awakened public attention in other quarters than among merchants. Men of science, from the purest and most disinterested motives, have entered into the investigation with a zeal and intelligence that deserve the acknowledgments of those most deeply interested in the result. For three successive years, National Conventions have been held for the express purpose of acquiring information, eliciting facts and establishing theories in regard to this matter. In the cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-York, these assemblages have met and given their earnest attention to the scientific elucidation of the vital question of contagion, and the final action of the recent session in this City, has brought the subject prominently before the commercial world, and has led to the institution of these proceedings.

The definition of Quarantine, as given by MCCULLOUGH, who has long been regarded as authority on commercial subjects, is "a regulation by which all communication with individuals, ships or goods, arriving from *places infected with the plague or other contagious disorders*, or supposed to be peculiarly liable to such infection, is interdicted for a certain definite period."

Upon this theory has the legislation of our own State been founded, and the laws have been administered upon the unsound hypothesis that the febrile diseases to be apprehended from the commerce of the tropics were contagious. The whole action of the authorities who administered these laws has been directed to the one object of sustaining this now exploded theory, and the consequence has been that vessels, cargoes, crews, and passengers, have been confined within the narrow compass of a quarantine station, at an enormous sacrifice of means, time, health, and life, without producing any known beneficial effect save in securing inordinate profits to officers, agents and employes engaged in sustaining so unwise and iniquitous a system.

In other cities on the Atlantic coast no such burdensome restrictions are placed upon the energies of commerce as exist at this port. The evil effects of this inequality are felt in the steadily increasing diversion of trade from this to other cities, where the laws of health and the duties of precaution are better understood than with us.

In the Annual Report of the Chamber now in process of publication, the questions which come under this branch of the subject referred to the Committee are discussed at length, and it is therefore scarcely necessary to enlarge upon them at this time. The following extract from that report will show clearly the views entertained by the Chamber in regard to the oppressive results of the system and the practice under it:

The principal causes of complaint and dissatisfaction in regard to existing quarantine restrictions, may be enumerated as follows:

First—The detention and temporary control of vessels of almost every class, whether infected or not, at the discretion of public officers and private parties whose personal interests may be directly promoted by the delay of vessels at the quarantine station.

Second—The protracted detention of healthy passengers and crews *under 'observation'* in Quarantine, at the expense of the owners or consignees of the vessels, and the heavy taxes imposed on them for the slightest accommodations rendered necessary by their condition.

Third—The practice of transshipment or lighterage of cargoes at the Quarantine anchorage, and the exorbitant charges to which merchants are subjected therefor, solely for the promotion of private interests and objects.

Fourth—The risks, delay, and actual losses incident to the detention of cargoes and the needlessly protracted anchorage of vessels at the Quarantine.

Fifth—The too expansive construction frequently given to existing regulations, in regard to articles of commerce which are arbitrarily deemed capable of conveying infection from one port to another.

These are among the conclusions adopted in the annual report, and this Committee do not hesitate to unite in the sentiment of that report, that the abuses alluded to imperatively call for immediate reform, and that the whole system under which they prevail "requires an intelligent and judicious revision."

The Committee come now to the consideration of the second division of the subject referred for their examination. This branch of the question involves the one great principle on which the action of the Chamber is invoked, and it cannot be rightly considered without a careful and serious investigation.

If the Chamber shall come to the conclusion adopted with singular unanimity by the National Quarantine Convention, namely: "That in the absence of any evidence establishing the conclusion that yellow fever has ever been conveyed by one person to another, it is the opinion of this Convention that personal Quarantine cases of yellow fever may be safely abolished, provided that *fomites* of every kind be rigidly restricted." Then, clearly, so far as the judgment and action of the Chamber are concerned, its influence must stand pledged to the abrogation of restrictions upon personal liberty under the plea of precautionary restraint against the conveyance of contagion from one person to another; subject, however, in its fullest extent, to the qualification in regard to *fomites*.

Feeling the responsibility that had been devolved upon them by the Chamber, the Committee have assiduously devoted their time and attention to the investigation confided to them. It is only by this slow and painful process that truth can be arrived at, and important principles established.

This subject has occupied the attention of men of science, learning and humanity for centuries. Merchants, though suffering most from its operation, have usually refrained from interfering in its management; and it will be a remarkable incident of its history, if, after four hundred years of controversy, a question belonging as appropriately to commerce as to medical science, should be happily adjusted by a unity of sentiment and action between two professions usually so widely distinct in their interests and pursuits as those now engaged in this investigation.

The Committee find that Quarantine originated in the medical dogma that forty days were required to test the existence of contagious infection; and accordingly that was the period to which the restriction was limited by the wise men of Venice. It was believed by them that the forty days bounded the crisis in infectious diseases. This theory of the crisis in particular diseases remains with medical men to the present day, but its limitation is greatly restricted, and is as various as are many other medical theories, ranging from forty days to seven in its application to different shades of disease.

It is very evident that Quarantines were originally the result of fear and ignorance. Both heathen and Christian nations, in the first centuries of the plague believed it to be a divine punishment or predestined event, which it was impossible to avoid. The former stoically and obstinately submitted to their fate; the latter relied for their preservation on fasting and prayer. This state of things continued down to the Fourteenth Century, when it was at length deemed by the Italians possible to guard against infection, and the restrictions then adopted, exclusively against contagion from the plague, have since prevailed under the governments of commercial and civilized nations, as a general precaution against all imported diseases, down to the present day. Restrictions, therefore, commenced in fear have been continued in ignorance.

The Turks, the early enemies of Christendom, introduced the plague into the Levant, where even now it is occasionally seen, and its introduction was attributed to their filthy personal habits, their unhealthy manner of life, and their ill-ventilated dwellings. It was believed to be capable of propagation under similar conditions and circumstances, though then, as now, it was difficult to determine the relative degree of infection produced by local causes arising from a pestiferous atmosphere, or from the effects of personal uncleanliness and indulgence in vicious habits. It was also found, in that day, that persons in comfortable circumstances, clean and orderly in their habits, with the enjoyment of wholesome food, good air and pure water, generally escaped the pestilence; the object of the Quarantine was mainly, therefore, to produce the desired result by a rigid enforcement of sanitary rules on all those who came within the reach of public control.

It is a fact to be noticed that the first who proposed and instituted these sanitary restrictions, were not medical men of the times, as we might naturally suppose, but the police and municipal officers of the Italian cities, the establishments in Lombardy and Venice being the first of the kind of which we have any knowledge.

It is well known that persons infected with the plague were as a general rule removed from crowded dwellings and carried into the open air. Purification of the clothes and articles used by infected persons was early introduced into the system of treatment, but this rule was for a time relaxed and afterwards reasserted and rigidly adhered to.

If it were consistent with the objects of this report, many interesting details might be given of the progress of the restrictive system and of the laws passed by different countries to enforce it, the punishment imposed for the infraction frequently being severe, even to the infliction of death upon the violators of Quarantine regulations.

Strange as it may appear, it is nevertheless true, that the laws of our own State, and the regulations under which commerce is so seriously hampered, are founded on precisely the same theories as those which prevailed in the unenlightened times, when medical science, if it had existence at all, was in its infancy. Plague has never visited the Western continent. We import no contagious disease save small-pox, the measles, and possibly typhus fever, and yet for the reason that the Venetians dreaded the plague a half dozen centuries ago, we lock up our ports against commerce under the futile apprehension that yellow fever is a contagious disease.

Every merchant interested in this subject should examine it for himself; it is too extensive to be discussed in a hastily written report of this character. A carefully arranged synopsis of the statutes of our State applying to this case, together with many interesting suggestions in regard to the general subject, was prepared some two years since, and published in one of the daily journals, by a learned, intelligent, and public-spirited citizen of New-York, Mr. DE WITT BLOODGOOD, to which reference should be made by those who desire to investigate the subject in its legal and literary aspects.

Two high foreign authorities may be referred to in reference to the theory of infectious diseases and the advantages of Quarantine regulations. Dr. MCLEAN, of Great Britain, and the celebrated DUPEYRON, Secretary of the Board of Health of France, have largely and ably discussed these topics, and it may safely be inferred from their writings that the spread of pestilential diseases is materially affected by the circumstances which attend the communication between the sick and the well, a fact which, properly understood, may explain the essential differences existing between the contagionists and noncontagionists.

Healthy persons, of good habits, in pure air, and in good condition physiologically, undoubtedly are safe from infection by contact with a diseased person, or even with his well-worn clothes, while under different circumstances, and in an infected state of the atmosphere, danger might ensue to persons not properly guarded.

It is now pretty well settled that many articles of domestic use or in commerce are not susceptible of conveying contagion, while there are others which are not innoxious, and are, consequently, made the special subjects of depuration; and yet it is asserted by DU PEYRON that this process of purification has never been known to affect the persons engaged in the work, and that the poison has never been transmitted through goods not brought into contact with diseased persons. Although letters are elaborately fumigated in the Mediterranean ports, and restrictive rules against free correspondence insisted on with great pertinacity, yet no instance is upon record where disease had ever been communicated through that channel, even when purification had been omitted.

In this enlightened age, when science has revealed so many remedial secrets, when the materia medica has a range and power never before known, when anatomy, physiology and pathology have assumed the highest rank in the arts of preserving health and life, it may well be considered whether it be not just, as well as safe, to abandon the more onerous of these restrictions, which in the darkness of the early ages prevailed in relation to diseases supposed to be contagious.

Commerce, which is the handmaid of Science, has a right to insist on a modification of these antiquated opinions, and to enlist in her favor the scientific discoveries of the age. It is believed that, while proper restrictions may be placed on what is actually dangerous, as expressed by the term *fomites*, there should be a complete relaxation of restrictive rules in other respects.

The persons of the sick and the well should be relieved from the confined and impure atmosphere of the vessel, and instead of being imprisoned within the narrow limits of a Quarantine station, they should at once, after proper cleaning and changing of raiment, be allowed free egress into the pure air of the country or to their customary places of residence.

The question of safety in regard to clothing and bedding, and articles of merchandise, which by medical advice are brought under the term of *fomites*, is a different one and must be treated with a due regard to the lights which science and experience have granted to us.

In entering upon this investigation, the Committee deemed it to be their duty, before attempting to arrive at any definite conclusions in regard to the scientific points involved, to invite the attendance at their meetings of a number of the most eminent members of the medical profession in our City, with the view to elicit their opinions on the several questions under examination.

The invitations were promptly and cheerfully responded to, and the Committee have now to return their cordial acknowledgments to the following gentlemen, namely:

Dr. Alexander H. Stevens,
Dr. John W. Sterling,
Dr. Alfred C. Post,
Dr. Elisha Harris,
Dr. Alexander N. Gunn, Health Officer,
Dr. Jedediah Miller, Health Commissioner,

for the able, scientific and disinterested counsel given by them to the Committee in the course of the examination of the subjects treated herein.

The opinions of these gentlemen, so far as they were committed to writing by themselves, will form a part of the Appendix to this Report.

In reply to certain questions prepared by the Health Commissioner, in reference to the quarantine practice to be observed in certain cases, written communications were received from Dr. MILLER, Dr. STEVENS, Dr. HARRIS, and in part from Dr. STERLING, and with the questions are marked A, I., II., III. and IV.

Certain general questions of the Committee, in regard to the use and efficiency of floating hospitals at Quarantine, are replied to by Dr. HARRIS, marked B, I.

A valuable paper by Dr. STERLING on the subject of Wet Docks in connection with Quarantine is marked B, II.

The oral testimony and explanations given before the Committee, a sketch of which was taken by one of their number, is marked C, I., and the record of the vote in the National Convention is marked D, I.

These papers and the recorded testimony will be found to contain a mass of useful information, the result of scientific research and long experience in medical pursuits, which deserves and will justify the public confidence. The statements of facts and the opinions founded thereon are entitled to a careful consideration.

In referring briefly to the general purport of this testimony, it is proper to remark that all the eminent practitioners before the Committee united in the general sentiment as to the unnecessarily restrictive regulations hitherto adopted in maintaining the Quarantine at this port.

The Health Officer and the Health Commissioner were frank and liberal in the construction given by them to the official engagements under which they were about to be called on to act, and the Committee have every reason to believe that so far as the action of these officers is concerned in the administration of existing laws, the public interests will not suffer from any avoidable restraints or burdens.

While it is warmly contended by the latter officer, Dr. MILLER, that the existence of a restrictive system of Quarantine in regard to vessels and cargoes, has been mainly instrumental in preserving the City from the invasion of infectious epidemics for a number of years past, yet he with equal frankness and candor concedes the propriety of remitting the restraints upon passengers and crews, on vessels resting under suspicion of yellow fever.

This concession, from an experienced and intelligent Officer of the Department, charged with administrative duties under it, is an important step of progress in the right direction. The removal of Quarantine restrictions from the persons of the sick and the well, except temporarily in extreme cases, will greatly relieve the overtaxed interests of Commerce and give much greater freedom to its energies in the future.

It will now be necessary to consider how far existing restrictions should be modified in regard to crews and passengers sick, or in danger of infection from small pox, typhus fever, or cholera. In reference to the first-named disease, it is unfortunately almost always rife in our midst, and the regulations of Quarantine can do no more for the protection of the community against its ravages, than to keep the well who pass through its bounds free from danger of contagion, by vaccination, and to place the sick at the earliest practicable moment, within the influence of good air and judicious treatment. For these objects, institutions admirably arranged and managed, are established under the municipal government, and can be resorted to at an hour's notice.

Typhus fever is a malady to be dreaded, and under certain unavoidable circumstances, more so than either of the diseases mentioned. In unwholesome places, and especially in uncleanly and infected vessels, it is a fearful enemy of human life. It should rarely, if ever, be confined within the close bounds of a quarantine station longer than is indispensably necessary for the purification of person and clothing, and the removal to more appropriate accommodations.

The like remarks will apply to cholera, in regard to which disorder, confinement should rarely be resorted to. This is a malady to be found only where localizing conditions, that favor its prevalence, exist, as on shipboard, in filthy dwellings, in pestilent atmospheres, or where large bodies of people are congregated. How palpable then is the truth, that the patient should at once be removed beyond such influences.

This fearful disease, though comparatively new to us on this Continent, is well understood by scientific men, who do not regard it in any sense as bearing the character of contagion, save only under particularly unfavorable circumstances in regard to locality and surrounding influences. Surely for such a malady a better refuge should be provided than is to be found at a Quarantine Station.

Where, then, is the policy, the necessity, or the humanity of confiding the unfortunate objects, afflicted by such disorders, within a narrow, crowded, perhaps infected station on land, or on the decks of a floating hospital, riding at anchor on the stormy waters of a distant bay. Is it to be believed that the sick can be restored with greater certainty, at less expense, or with less sacrifice of comfort and convenience, under the charge of Quarantine officers, than with their friends, under medical treatment frequently of their own choice, and, always in this community, of the highest talent, and with the beneficial influences of home, change of scene, and domestic quiet surrounding their beds of suffering?

If these reflections are just in regard to the sick, they apply with additional force to the well, who have been hitherto subjected to all the evils of a restrictive Quarantine, but in regard to whom it is now believed a more judicious policy has been adopted and will hereafter prevail.

These are questions deserving of the serious consideration of the public authorities, but it is believed by the Committee that this is not the proper occasion for their further discussion. It should be remarked, however, that the adoption of floating hospitals for the accommodation of the sick at Quarantine is an experiment only defensible on the ground of absolute necessity. If properly constructed, with all the aids that science can give in securing abundance of pure air, perfect cleanliness, and a proper temperature, such vessels might be used with safety in the quiet waters of a sheltered bay, but the Committee have serious apprehensions that inconvenience, discomfort and possibly danger, may result from the resort to such accommodations in a more exposed situation.

As a temporary resource in a critical emergency, the Committee cannot do otherwise than justify the action of the Commissioners of Quarantine in respect to the floating hospital. The necessity for the adoption of such an alternative has grown out of the difficulties attending the present (or former) Quarantine location. The question is yet to be solved whether the shores of two States, accessible from our waters, are to be permanently withheld from the public service, in the exigencies of a great public necessity, on the mere grounds of personal interest and personal prejudice, or whether a better and a wiser judgment shall prevail in the future.

In closing their discussion under the second branch of the questions referred to them, the Committee are of opinion that the effect of the general prevalence of the doctrine of non-contagion, founded as it is on principles of truth, justice and philanthropy, as adopted by the National Convention, will be beneficial in an eminent degree to the interests of Commerce, and that it will exercise a large influence in extending the work of reform in other branches of the quarantine system.

And in this connection the Committee recommend that the Chamber should earnestly apply itself to the duty of obtaining the proper legislation, providing for a thorough revision of the Quarantine laws at the next session of the Legislature; and that active efforts be also made to obtain National legislation authorizing the establishment of proper warehouses in some convenient location for receiving goods and merchandise from vessels undergoing Quarantine.

Under the third head, that relating to the question of literage and other services connected therewith, the Committee have carefully examined the facts connected with the abuses practiced during the last and former Quarantine seasons, and decided to use all the influence within their control to break down the principle of monopoly which had been introduced into that business.

On presenting this question to the notice of the Health Officer and Health Commissioner, then present with the Committee, both readily admitted their willingness to open the business to a free competition, and to receive proposals from all parties engaged in such duties, who were proven to be responsible and capable. In concert with these parties, the Committee prepared a tariff of charges for lighterage, which was agreed to by all who had expressed a desire to enter into the competition, and at the request of the Mayor of the City, acting as President of the Board of Health, it was submitted for his information, accompanied by the following letter from the Chairman of this Committee:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
NEW-YORK, Friday, May 27, 1859.

To Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann.

SIR: In accordance with your request, I have the honor to hand you herewith a memorandum of prices established by the Quarantine Committee for Lighterage from Quarantine to this City. In establishing this Tariff the Committee have heard the principal parties, engaged in the lighterage business, before them, and the rates have been fixed with great care, and will no doubt be satisfactory to all parties.

The Committee, in submitting their report, would suggest that in their opinion the interest of the merchant would be promoted by allowing all parties of a respectable and reliable character to engage in the business under such rules as the Health Officer may direct.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
(Signed) THOMAS TILESTON.
Chairman of the Quarantine Committee.

The tariff alluded to is marked D, II.

The principle of free trade in lighterage, as in other branches of trade and commerce, should be insisted on by the Chamber as far as it can rightfully exercise power and influence on this question. The actual power is vested in the Health Officer, and he is officially connected with the Board of Health. This tribunal, therefore, has the control of the whole subject, and can exercise that power under existing laws, according to its own sense of duty and interest

All that the Chamber can do at this time is to insist on the principle, and to hold the authorities to a rigid accountability to public sentiment for any deviation they may make from so just a principle and self-evident a duty.

While engaged in the discussion of this subject of lighterage, the question arose as to the liability of the owners of lighters for loss on cargoes in transit between vessels at Quarantine and the docks of the City. Owners of lighters present at the meeting of the Committee entertained different views in regard to the liabilities imposed on them, and also as to the resort that should be had to the insurance policy under such cases. The Committee deemed it advisable, therefore, to refer the question to the Board of Underwriters, and the following reply from that body places the question in a light which may need some action of the Chamber:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS,
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the Marine Insurance Companies of New-York, held at this office yesterday, the following preamble and resolution were adopted, viz:

Whereas, A communication has been received from a Committee from the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of lighterage.

Resolved, That the Underwriters of this City will appoint an Inspector of Lighters, and for an additional premium of ⅛ per cent., they will cover all risks on merchandise insured by them respectively from Quarantine grounds within Sandy Hook to this City, that may be placed on such lighters as may have the certificate of said Inspector; and that the liability of the lighter shall be the same as that of a vessel under a marine policy.

From the Minutes. G. S. STAGG,
Clerk of the Board.

To Messrs. Thomas Tileston and Wm. Nelson, of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Committee are of the opinion that the policy attaches to the cargo from the time it is received on board the vessel until it is landed in the City. If the Underwriters dissent from this judgment, and think that the transhipment to a lighter terminates the risk under the policy, then it is of the highest consequence for the owners of cargoes thus situated to know the fact, and take measures to determine where the risk shall devolve. The Committee, therefore, submit this question for the further action of the Chamber, with the remark that, in fixing the tariff of rates for lighterage, they assumed the fact that the owners of lighters should be held responsible in cases of loss, until this question should be definitely settled.

In conclusion the Committee regret the necessity which has led them to trespass at such inordinate length on the time and attention of the Chamber. The subject referred to them has long been regarded as one of deep interest and solicitude to this community, whose main subsistence is derived from commerce. They have supposed that a full and frank discussion might lead to a better understanding of the merits of the controversy, and possibly to such legislation as would remove some of the prominent evils which render the present system so burdensome to the citizen and so injurious to the character of our port as a favorite haven of commerce.

In accordance with the views herein stated, the following resolutions are presented for the consideration and action of the Chamber.

Respectfully submitted.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1859. [Signed]

T. TILESTON,	PROSPER M. WETMORE,
DRAKE MILLS,	C. H. MARSHALL,
F. A. CONKLING,	GEO. OPDYKE,
WILLIAM NELSON,	ROYAL PHELPS,
P. PERIT,	F. M. FRENCH.

Resolutions submitted by the Select Committee on Quarantine:

I. *Resolved*, As the sense of the Chamber of Commerce that the Quarantine Regulations of this port, so far as they concern the preservation of health and life, may safely be modified; and that so far as the interests of commerce are involved, ought to be modified and amended in the following particulars, viz:

1. To provide for the free egress of passengers and crews from vessels detained for examination, subject only to proper personal purification and changes of raiment.

2. To ensure a more liberal construction of the laws in regard to the detention of vessels supposed to be infected, and the release of all not proven to be so within the period of five days.

4. A reduction in the charges of Quarantine in every branch of the system where they are now found to be exorbitant and burdensome, to a standard more just and equitable.

4. The selection at the earliest period practicable of a permanent location, within the waters of New-York, of a Quarantine Station adapted to the public exigencies.

II. *Resolved*, That the Chamber will urge upon the Legislature of this State, at its next ensuing session, the passage of a law providing for the adoption of the beforementioned principles in the regulations and restrictions of the Quarantine system at this port.

III. *Resolved*—That the Chamber will memorialize the Congress of the United States for the establishment of a system of warehousing in connection with the Quarantine Station of the port of New-York.

The question being on accepting the report, Mr. A. A. LORD, of Brooklyn, one of the Vice-Presidents, hoped that, if it were accepted and adopted, the gentlemen, members of the Chamber, would live up to its doctrines;—let the persons from infected ships land in New-York,—discharge their cargoes at New-York wharves, not at those of Brooklyn. It was not the doctrine of the Brooklyn people. They did not want the infection among them; they confessed to a dislike of yellow fever. They had a strong prejudice against it, even in full view of the inconveniences incurred by quarantining it. Yellow fever might not be contagious—but fear of it certainly was, and if it is announced that there is to be no barrier to yellow fever, there will be a panic that will depopulate the town. The people remembered Norfolk, and while they remembered it, they would not without alarm learn that there is to be no hindrance to the spread among them of the disease which had ravaged that city, and in past times had ravaged this.

Gen. PROSPER M. WETMORE replied. The report contemplated no breaking down of proper quarantine barriers. But existing restrictions were wrong, unnecessary and injurious. They concentrated infection and created a great poisoned centre whence infections, fevers and panic spread. They imposed a terrible tax upon citizens. During the past three years thousands of persons in perfect health had been detained in quarantine at the expense of owners of vessels, either in hospitals or "under observation," and tens of thousands of days of productive labor thrown away. In 1856, 2,370 well persons were so detained, and 8,755 days lost. In 1857, there were 3,772 well persons detained and 18,860 days lost. In 1858, 4,733 persons were detained and 23,685 days lost—a total loss in three years of 51,280 days! The report was accepted.

Mr. WINSTON moved to print the report and make it the subject of consideration at the next regular meeting. This, after debate by the Hon. GEO. OPDYKE, Gen. WETMORE, Mr. SAMUEL HOTALING and others, was carried.

Mr. CHARLES H. MARSHALL presented a memorial to President BUCHANAN concerning the maritime laws as to the liability of owners of vessels in case of collision at sea, to which the officers of the Chamber were ordered to affix their names and forward it to the President.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

This Board met yesterday, at 12 M.; present all the members excepting MCSPEDON. The Health Officer reported brig *Roanoke*, from Bahia, with sugar, all well, excepting one of the crew, suffering from bilious fever. Also, brig *John Boynton*, from Port au Prince, with coffee and logwood. The Captain had been sick several days with bilious fever, and one of the crew was down with a fever of "doubtful character." A stream permit was ordered for the *Roanoke*, and detention, for further examination, for the *John Boynton*. The City Inspector reported that the nuisance in South-street had been abated, and that at No. 708 Seventh-avenue looked into, with orders to abate it. Health Wardens of the Fifth, Eleventh, Eighteenth and Twenty-second Wards reported, detailing the different premises between Fiftieth and Fifty-eighth streets, Broadway and Sixth-avenue, on which hogs are kept, or where hotel swill or butchers' offal are boiled, thereby creating a nuisance endangering the health of the neighborhood. He also presented the report of the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, in regard to the same matter, recommending that more vigorous measures be taken to abate the existing nuisances. A resolution was thereupon adopted, directing the City Inspector to give each of the parties three days' notice to remove or abate the same, and, in default of their doing so, to take the necessary legal steps to accomplish that end.

Dr. MUNDY presented the resolutions of the Board of Health of Castleton, thanking the New-York Board of Health for their courtesy in inviting Dr. MUNDY to act with them, and for promising their coöperation in all measures to promote the public health.

The Commissioners of Quarantine transmitted their resolutions, designating the different localities in Blackwell's and Ward's Islands to which the different class of patients would be conveyed. They were published in the TIMES of yesterday. The Board adjourned to Friday, July 1, at 12 o'clock M.

The Law of Passports.

From the Constitution.

Doubts having been entertained in regard to the proper construction of that part of the act of Congress of the 18th of August, 1856, which relates to passports, the Secretary of State, as we understand, requested the opinion of the Attorney-General upon the subject, which has been given in the letter which we subjoin:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, June 22, 1859.

SIR: I have considered your communication on the subject of passports, submitting certain questions upon the construction of the twenty-third section of the act of August 18, 1856.

The first question presented is, whether certificates similar to the one accompanying your letter of May 30, are within the meaning of the law? The paper referred to purports to have been issued by the Mayor of Philadelphia to a citizen of the United States, describing the personal appearance of the man in whose behalf it is given, attesting the fact of his citizenship, and requesting all whom it may concern to permit him safely and freely to pass wheresoever lawful pursuits may call, and, in case of need, to give him all lawful aid and protection. This is unquestionably "an instrument in the nature of a passport." It is substantially in the form used by the State Department, and is clearly within the letter of the act.

The second question is, whether the prohibition contained in the 23d section of the act of August 18, 1856, is confined to the issuing and verifying of such passports or certificates in foreign countries, or applies equally to State and federal functionaries residing here? The act expressly includes "any person acting, or claiming to act, in any office or capacity under the United States, or any of the States of the United States, who shall not be lawfully authorized." This embraces State officers. They do not generally either reside or act officially abroad. It is, therefore, unreasonable to suppose that Congress intended merely to prohibit them from giving certificates in foreign countries. Besides, the language of the act is not doubtful. In its natural import it applies as well to acts done here as elsewhere.

I presume the provision that the offender may be tried in the district where he is arrested or in custody, has given some encouragement to the idea that the act does not contemplate offences committed within a State. There is nothing else in the law to raise a doubt upon the point; and this is not enough to require a construction which would render the whole legislation on the subject useless.

Another question proposed is, whether a passport can be issued to any other person than a citizen of the United States? The act says, in so many words, that it cannot, and I am unable to make the prohibition either stronger or plainer.

It appears that you have been requested to state whether there is any form of certificate which State Officers may lawfully issue; and this question also is referred to me. I have not made any effort to devise any plan by which the law may be evaded and simple people defrauded. The impositions practised upon the illiterate and unwary by the fabrication of worthless passports led to the passage of the law which is now under consideration. If there be any form by which it can be rendered abortive, it is neither your duty nor mine to find it out.

Your letter to-day, inclosing a dispatch from the American Consul at Hamburg, shows how frightfully innocent men have been robbed by the sale of these spurious passports. I advise that the notary who signed the paper which accompanied the dispatch be prosecuted, under the act of 1856. He is clearly within its penal provisions.

Yours, very respectfully, J. S. BLACK.
The Hon. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.

Atlantic Bank.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 29, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please to do us the favor to deny a report that is in circulation, that this Bank has recently met with a large loss through the failure of one of its dealers. The report, I presume, originated through the failure of Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., and if so, they do not owe us, directly or indirectly, one cent.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was, yesterday morning, found floating in the East River, on the Brooklyn side. He was taken to the foot of Sackett-street, and the Coroner notified.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 29.

$15,000 Tenn. 6s, '90....92¾	170 Harlem R. Pref'd..35½
5,000 Virginia 6s......96⅞	133 Nor. & Wor. R.......36
9,000 do.........97	100 do.......s60 35½
33,000 Missouri S. 6s....86⅝	200 Reading Railroad..43
1,000 N. Y. C. R. 6s....89	50 do.........s15 42¾
2,000 do........89½	300 Chic. & Rock Is. R. 58⅜
1,000 Goshen B. Bonds 60	200 do........58⅜
3,000 T. H. & A. 2d M. 40	200 do.......b60 58⅞
5,000 L.E.&W.1stM.B. 71	150 Mich. Cen. R.....s60 39
5,000 Chi. & R. I. B....93	125 do........39⅛
50 B. of Com..ex div. 97	30 Mich. S. & N. I. R. 8
75 Del. & H. C. Co. s60 87½	200 M.So.& N.I.G.S.s30 27
25 do..........s60 87	950 do.........27¼
25 do...........88¼	100 do.........s10 27¼
5 do............89½	500 do.........27⅛
5 N. H. & Hart. R...123	11 Panama Railroad..115½
105 Pac. M. S. Co......68¼	25 Ill. Central R.......61
500 do.........s60 67¾	20 Cl. Col. & Cin. R...97½
40 N. Y. Central R....73	6 do.........98
450 do...........73¼	200 Galena & Chi. R.......63¼
200 do........bnw 73⅛	150 do........s60 62¾
200 do........b30 73⅛	250 do........b60 63⅛
100 do........s3 73⅛	100 do........b60 63⅜
275 do...........73⅛	550 Cleve. & Toledo R...25¼
5 Erie Railroad.....6¾	100 do........b60 25⅜
50 do..........6½	100 do........b30 25⅜
200 Harlem Railroad.....10	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Missouri S. 6s. s15 86¾	300 N. Y. Central R....72¾
15,000 do.......s30 86	50 do.........b10 72¾
10,000 do.......s10 86½	600 do.........72⅝
80,000 do..........86¾	100 Hud. Riv. R....b30 31½
5,000 do......b30 86½	50 Reading Railroad...42
1,000 Gal. & C. 1st M...91½	100 Mich. Cent. R..b60 39½
50 Del. & H. C. Co. s60 88	50 Panama Rail'd. s60 114½
10 do..........89	600 Gal. & Chi. R.......63
25 do........s60 87½	100 do........s15 62⅞
10 Pac. Mail. S. Co....68¾	200 Cleve. & Tol. R....25¼
100 Harlem R. Pfd.....35½	100 Chi. & Rock I. R...58⅛
100 do.......b30 35½	10 Norwich & W. R....35½

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$4,100 Missouri 6s......86	10 Artisans' Bank.....92
1,060 N. Y. & H. R. 7s 89½	10 Ocean Bank.......94½
1,000 S. Francisco C. 6s 52	10 Metropolitan Bank 108½
2,000 N. Y. & Erie 7s.. 37	5 Bank of New-York 102
780 Sun M. I. s'p. '56 61	130 Adriatic F. I. Co.. 90
1,080 Sun M. I. s'p. '57 59	40 Firemens' F. I. Co. 96
52 Fulton F. Ins. Co..140½	5 Home Ins. Co......177
14 Fulton Fire I. Co..140½	10 Mercantile F. I. Co.112
50 Amer. Ex. Bank ..101	

WEDNESDAY, June 29—P. M.

The Fiscal or Commercial year of the United States, 1859, will close to-morrow, June 30. To this date the Commerce and Navigation returns of the year will be made up at the Treasury Department, but will not be officially published until the meeting of the next Congress. We venture, therefore, with the semi-official data of the trade of the port of New-York for the year before us, and the aid of other information in regard to the general movement of trade at the Southern ports, to anticipate the result, so far as it may be done by mere estimate on both sides the account. The impression has been made pretty general that the Import entries of the country are excessive for the year—and they certainly are large by comparison with the returns for June 30, 1858, the close of a season of revulsion—but in this rather one-sided view, the fact has been overlooked that the Export clearances have nearly or quite kept pace with the consumption of Foreign Goods, notwithstanding the partial failure of the Breadstuffs movement. It is with a view to spread the probable results on both sides the account together before our readers, and to show that the Specie export of the year has already nearly or quite equalized the two, that we have compiled the following estimates. With the exception of the port of New-York, where the returns are nearly exact, (the last week in June only being assumed,) *the figures are submitted as mere estimates*, but are believed to be in the main well based.

ANNUAL IMPORT ESTIMATES—JUNE 30, 1859.

States.	1858. June 30.	1859. June 30.
New-York City	$171,480,000	$219,500,000
Lake Districts, N. Y.	6,995,000	6,000,000
Louisiana	19,586,000	26,500,000
Massachusetts	42,312,000	46,000,000
Pennsylvania	12,892,000	15,000,000
Maryland	8,930,000	10,500,000
South Carolina	2,071,000	2,500,000
Georgia	411,000	600,000
Alabama	606,000	700,000
California	8,989,000	12,500,000
Other Districts	8,341,000	10,200,000
Total	$282,613,000	$350,000,000
Of which in Specie	19,274,000	10,000,000
Total Foreign Goods	$243,339,000	$340,000,000

ANNUAL EXPORT ESTIMATE—JUNE 30, 1859.

States.	1858. June 30.	1859. June 30.
New-York City	$100,767,000	$107,500,000
Lake Districts	7,573,000	5,500,000
Louisiana	88,270,000	100,000,000
Massachusetts	22,462,000	20,000,000
Pennsylvania	6,036,000	5,000,000
Maryland	10,442,000	9,000,000
South Carolina	16,924,000	21,000,000
Georgia	9,597,000	15,500,000
Alabama	21,022,000	28,000,000
California	15,039,000	17,500,000
Other Districts	26,512,000	21,000,000
Total	$324,644,000	$350,000,000
Of which in Specie	52,633,000	68,000,000
Total Produce, &c.	$272,011,000	$282,000,000

EXPORTS CLASSIFIED FOR THE TWO YEARS.

Staples.	1858. June 30.	1859. June 30.
Cotton	$131,386,000	$160,000,000
Tobacco	17,009,000	17,000,000
Rice	1,870,000	2,000,000
Provisions	16,515,000	16,000,000
Breadstuffs	34,054,000	18,000,000
Produce of Sea	3,550,000	4,000,000
Produce of Forest	13,475,000	14,000,000
Manufactures, &c.	23,249,000	35,000,000
Total Produce	$251,108,000	$266,000,000
Bullion	52,633,000	68,000,000
Foreign Goods reëxp'ed.	20,903,000	16,000,000
Total of all Exports	$324,644,000	$350,000,000

The Stock Exchange showed some firmness again at the early Board to-day. The dealings were not large, but most of the Share prices were better than at the close on Tuesday, and State Stocks steady. New-York Central sold at 73¼ ⅌ cent., but immediately after the adjournment several parcels were pressed on the Street at 73⅛@73@72⅞, and at the Second Board the sales were again pressed, and the price fell to 72⅛ ⅌ cent. There was said to be some special cause for this sudden decline, because of the quarter from which the sales appeared to come, but nothing authentic transpired on the Street. The other Road shares were also a fraction lower in the afternoon, and the whole market, with three or four exceptions, left off dull. These are Missouri sixes, for which there was a large demand, ($115,000,) at 86¼; New-York fives, new, 102; Delaware and Hudson advanced to 89 ⅌ cent., Panama to 116, and Pacific Mail to 68⅞. In the forenoon Reading advanced to 43 ⅌ cent., but fell back to 42 in sympathy with the other Road Shares. The City Bank Shares are firm. The additional July Dividends are by the Bank of Commerce 3½ ⅌ cent., Bank of the Commonwealth 3½ ⅌ cent., and Bank of North America 3½ ⅌ cent.

The publication of the additional items by the *Arabia* this afternoon seemed to explain the fall in the English Funds, from the previous steamer, by alluding to a depression on the French Bourse and the more uneasy attitude of Germany The American Stocks were firmer in London. Illinois Central 60 ⅌ cent.

The Money market here to-day is very quiet; lenders meeting the demand both on temporary loan and prime paper with freedom, though at full rates. The Exchanges are quiet since the Boston steamer. She carried out $364,000 in Specie direct from Boston. There have been some further re-sales of 6 ⅌ cent. Treasury Bills at 100⅜ for a round parcel of $60,000, and 100½ for several smaller lots by retail. Mr. CISCO sold for the Treasury Department $100,000 5½ ⅌ cents. at par. The receipts of the Sub-Treasury to-day were $91,000 on account of Treasury Bills, and $154,000 for Customs. Disbursements $281,000. Balance this afternoon, $5,941,493.

The following Coupons will be paid, on presentation, at the office of HALSTED & GILMAN, No. 47 Exchange-place: Interest on the State of Iowa Bonds; Henderson Company Bonds, Illinois; Mason Company Bonds, Illinois; and Rock Island Company Bonds, Illinois.

Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. will pay the Coupons, due July 1, on the Indiana State 5 ⅌ cent. Bank Bonds; the Indiana Central Railroad 10 ⅌ cent. 2d Mortgage Bonds; also the 7 ⅌ cent. Bonds of Ross County, Ohio, and of the towns of Harmon and Marietta, Ohio.

PITTSBURGH BANKS—JUNE 27, 1859.

Banks.	Circul'n.	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits
Pittsburgh	302,921	324,746	1,778,726	572,147
Exchange	477,010	257,961	1,474,442	357,766
M. & M.	279,427	104,850	959,612	268,102
Citizens'	165,905	81,957	809,279	72,177
Mechanics'	223,840	88,110	726,965	83,517
Iron City	228,950	94,342	686,769	182,058
Allegheny	185,600	82,691	682,652	100,166
June 27	1,863,653	1,014,657	6,918,435	1,636,933
June 20	1,888,478	997,486	6,890,265	1,578,396

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

HARTFORD PAPER WANTED.—PARTIES having business paper, made in Hartford or vicinity, which they wish to dispose of, will find it to their advantage to send the same to the undersigned, who are always ready to buy desirable paper at best rates.
GEO. P. BISSELL & CO.,
Bankers, Hartford, Conn.
Refer to CONTINENTAL BANK.

UNITED STATES 5 PER CENT. COUPON Bonds of 1874; United States Treasury Notes 6 per cents; New-York State 5 per cent. registered stock of 1875, for sale in amounts to suit for investment or banking purposes by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

Real Estate....TUESDAY, June 28.

Mr. MULLER sold, by order of administrator, the house and lot No. 132 Prince-street, north side, between Laurens and Wooster streets, 25x100 feet; house two stories, attic and tea room; brick, with modern improvements. E. MARSSAUX, $8,950.

Also, by order of administrator, three lots on the west side of Avenue A, 76 feet 8 inches north of Eighty-fourth-street. The easterly lot of the three is 17 feet 10 inches front, and 32 feet 7½ inches rear, and all 94 feet deep. JOHN DOWLING, $950 each.

Mr. LUDLOW sold No. 618 Broadway, east side, 81 feet 5 inches north of Houston-street, 28 feet front and rear, and running through 200 feet to Crosby-street, subject to a two year's lease from May next, at $3,000 per annum, for $69,500. Name of buyer withheld.

The property on the northeast corner of Houston-street and Broadway, 52 feet 5 inches front, and 46 feet rear by 100 feet, was offered for sale but not struck down. We believe all this property was once owned by P. T. BARNUM.

There was an Executor's sale of No. 39 Mott-street, south side, between Cross and Bayard streets, 22x88 feet. SAMUEL CONKLIN, $7,750.

House and lot north side Thirty-sixth-street, 375 feet east of Sixth-avenue, 18 feet 3 inches by 98 feet 9 inches, was struck down to L. P. KELLOGG for $9,600.

The following lots were also struck down, but whether sold or not we cannot say:

One lot west side Ninth-avenue, north corner of Forty-second-street, $5,100. The next two adjoining, $2,500 each. The next, $2,225. The next, $2,200. The next not sold. The next, $2,200. The above six, WEBB. The next, FAIRCHILD, $2,200. The next, A. TUIS, $2,325. The next, being the corner of Forty-third-street, same, $3,500. All the above lots were 20 feet 1 inch by 80 feet. One 20 feet lot in the rear, south side Forty-third-street. OWEN KENNEY, $1,500.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold one lot on the west side of Sixth-avenue, 25 feet south of Fifty-fourth-street, 25 by 100, for $3,000; there is rock on the lot about five feet above the grade. Also, one lot on the west side of Broadway, about midway between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, 21 by 75, for $5,600.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 29.

FLOUR active; sales 2,000 bbls. on private terms; Superfine offered at $6 50 without sales. WHEAT—a declining tendency; Red $1 50@$1 60, and White $1 60@$1 70. CORN—Sales 3,000 bushels at 81c.@82c. 82c. for Yellow. WHISKY—Steady at 27c.@28c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 29.

FLOUR—heavy, and declined 25c.; sales, Howard-street, at $6 50. WHEAT—none offered. CORN firm at 80c. for yellow and 81c. for white. PROVISIONS—unchanged. WHISKY—27½c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 29.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93⅞; Reading Railroad, 21½; Morris Canal, 54⅞; Long Island Railroad, 10½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39¾.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Saxonia	July 1	New-York	Southa'n.
Ocean Queen	July 2	New-York	Southa'n
Kangaroo	July 2	New-York	Queens'n.
Anglo-Saxon	July 2	Quebec	Liverpool
Persia	July 6	New-York	Liverpool
Glasgow	July 6	New-York	Glasgow.

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Bavaria	June 18	Southamp'n.	New-York
City of Baltimore	June 22	Liverpool	New-York
Vanderbilt	June 22	Southampt'n.	New-York
Canadian	June 22	Liverpool	Quebec.
Asia	June 25	Liverpool	New-York

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Northern Light	July 5	New-York	Aspinwall

FOR CUBA.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Empire City	July 2	New-York	Havana.
Quaker City	July 9	New-York	Havana.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Portsmouth, &c.—T. R. Lee, John H. Lee, Thomas Miller, Chas. E. Hall, A. Bishop, Robert Ring, Edward Ring, A. Ehler, H. P. Allen, Miss Charlome, Miss Preble; W. D. Coleman, G. F. Hanson, Chas. Howard, John Lunsford, J. Gauthier and lady, C. H. Barksdale, John Emerson and lady, D. L. Braine, R. F. Brown, J. Alex Patten, Mrs. J. Briesenhaur, Joseph Oglesby, Capt. Armstrong, G. B. Robbins, W. Osborne, Miss Osborne, Wm. Douglass, J. K. Wilson, J. Sterling, and 11 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arabia, at Halifax, from Liverpool—Mr. Thompson and lady, Mr. Sheldon, lady, child and nurse; Mrs. Henwood and two children; Misses Ropes, Wharton, Driver; Mesdames Eckley, Carr, Morry, McGillivby, Parry, Lefevre and two children; Dr. Dickinson and lady; Capt. Glynn, Col. Thillott, Messrs. Lankman, Marsh, Kortright, Ballard, Harvey, Browan, Jackson, Ball, Griffiths, Morgan, Ropes, Johnson, Bensse, Pollard, Gould, Chadbourne Gihon Wyman, Sohier, Mott, Beals, Beals Jr., Beatty, Wentworth, Spaulding, Smith, Warre, Cushing, Joshua, Comerais, Kinsman, Allen, Lewis, Henry, Granger, Reimer, Stedman, Stedman Jr., Orne, Harding, Escue and friend, Brook, Gorren, Prado, Gardner, Chase, Kelly, Whitney, O'Leary and three children, Stott, Bennett, Grundy, Atwood, Lefevre, Harsiup, Crook, Annable, Branker, Captain Payne.

In ship Wild Pigeon, from Talcahuano—Wm. P. Williams, Robert Allison, F. B. Reynolds, Otto Koch and lady, Wm. Swain, Don Jose Uladislas Baca.

In ship Good Hope, from Calcutta—Capt. Saml. W. Miller, late of ship Hindoo.

In bark Eliza Barss, from Bermuda—H. Williams, Mrs. M. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Outerbridge, the Rev. John Guilding, Mrs. C. L. Cox, Mrs. Sarah Kay and child.

In bark White Cloud, from San Juan—Jacob Pitts and boy, Wm. Seaman, Col. Chas. Davis, Capt. Saml. Wood, Miss L. D. Williams.

In bark Mary, from Glasgow—R. Anderson.

In brig La Grange, from Guantanamo—M. Craig, R. Craig, J. N. Craig, Geo. Eisenbost.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 31 | Sun sets.... 7 35 | Moon sets..... 8 07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 42 | Gov. Island. 8 31 | Hell Gate.... 9 52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, June 29.

Cleared.

Steamships Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; A. Clark, Pendleton, Bermuda, J. Sniffen, Jr.

Ships J. A. Westervelt, Austin, Liverpool, C. H. Ritch & Co.; D. Hoadley, Magna, Antwerp, Post, Smith & Co.

Bark J. B. Johnson, Baker, Searsport, Peck & Church.

Brig Ernst, (Swed.,) Newkirk, Lisbon, Funch & Meincke; Foica Helena (Dutch,) Dewall, Rotterdam, Funch & Meincke; Eliza Ann, Ludwig, Philadelphia, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Dirigo, Brookings, Charleston, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Caroline, Norton, Philadelphia, Simson & Mayhew; Gold Hunter, Phillips, Yarmouth, Thos. James; Triton, Buisson, Havana, H. S. Vining; Iris, Estabrook, Matanzas, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schooners Bra, Chamberlin, Boston, J. W. McKee; J. Griffith, Conklin, Baltimore, C. H. Pierson; G. C. Gibbs, Crocker, Mobile, N. H. Brigham; S. Robinson, Davis, Fall River, S. Kenny; F. Reed, Pendleton, Pembroke, Arrowsmith & Ball; Danville, Chester, Richmond, C. H. Pierson.

Arrived.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Good Hope, Miller, Calcutta March 21, with gunny cloth, linseed, &c., to F. Burritt & Co.

Ship Wild Pigeon, Mayhew, Talcahuano 65 ds., with mdse. to John Randall. Has had light winds and calms for the last week.

Ship James Guthrie, Pittman, Savannah 5 ds., with cotton to J. W. Phillips. 27th inst., off Hatteras, passed a U. S. sloop-of-war, bd. N.

Bark Mary, (Br., of Liverpool,) Hanson, Glasgow 45 ds., with pig iron to P. McLeod, Jr.

Bark Sumpter, (of Charleston,) Humphrey, Remedios 8 ds., with sugar and molasses to Mora Bros., Navarro & Co.

Bark Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda 5 ds., in ballast to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Bark M. C. Fox, (of Portland,) Gooding, Cardenas 7 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. W. Delano & Co.

Bark Magdalena, Day, Aspinwall 19 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Bark White Cloud, Miller, San Juan 27 ds., with hides, &c., to C. Durand.

Bark Halcyon, (Pruss.,) Nieman, Smyrna 102 ds., with wool and gum to F. Cousinery & Co. Had heavy weather.

Bark Frederick, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Utley, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Bark Roanoke, Thompson, Bahia 30 ds., with sugar to Kirkland & Von Sachs.

Bark Sebra Crocker, (of Stockton, Me.,) Ames, Grand Turk, T. I., 8 ds., with salt to master.

Bark Ann Augusta, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Lovett, Glasgow 52 ds., with iron and pipe to Boyd & Hincken. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Lucy Ring, Thurlow, Sagua 6 ds., with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig M. A. Herrera, (of Frankfort,) Treat, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Isabella Jewett, Reed, Havana 10 ds., with molasses to J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig John Boynton, Blye, Port-au-Prince June 19, with coffee, &c., to A. Rolliker, Molmann & Co. Vessels left before reported.

Brig La Grange, Dearborn, Guantanamo 12 ds., and 8 ds. from Cape Maise, with sugar, &c., to Trask & Dearborn.

Brig British Lion, (Br., of Cork,) O'Brien, Shields 42 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer. For the last four weeks has experienced nothing but light winds and calms, with very heavy rain.

Brig Austins, (of Thomaston,) Vose, Cadiz, with wine, lead, &c., to J. W. Ellwell & Co. 15th inst., lat. 38, lon. 56 46, saw a large double-topsail clipper-ship, showing a white signal, with a black cross.

Schr. Adeline Townsend, Townsend, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to master. 24th inst., lat. 33 17, lon. 76 29, wind blowing fresh from N., with a heavy sea, carried away head of mainmast, which in falling broke fore and main gaffs, maintopmast, main-boom, stove bulwarks, broke rail, and did other damage; was compelled to cut away the rigging and running gear, and let it go clear of the vessel; lost blocks and sails, with everything attached.

Schr. Three Sisters, Dailey, Guantanamo June 15, with sugar to Nelson Place.

Schr. Maria Jane, (of Eastport,) Crosby, Jacmel June 18, with coffee to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Kate Weston, (Br.,) Ellis, Pernambuco June 6, with sugar to J. B. Thompson & Co. Mr. Babson, mate of the ship Fleetwood, of Boston, lost off Cape Horn by running into an iceberg, is a passengers. The boats crew remains at Pernambuco.

Schr. Cuba, (of Mobile,) Stearns, Truxillo 12th inst., with mahogany, hides, &c. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. John Ruggles, Rider, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Orin Cowl, Smith, Eastport 6 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Wenonah, Owen, Calais 5 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. Henrietta, Sullivan, Bangor, with lumber, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Streamlet, Johnson, Wilmington, Del., 3 ds., with iron to master.

Schr. Samuel Gilman, Crowell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Challenge, Hassell, St. Bart's 12 ds., with mdse. to J. & P. Knox & Co.

Schr. Bolivar, Ingraham, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to master.

Schr. Cabot, Hamilton, Boston 3 ds., mdse. to master.

Schr. C. C. Sadler, Hutchings, New Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Sea Flower, Clark, Wareham 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Glide, Lovell, Boston, with mdse., for Albany.

Schr. Mountain Wave, Pond, New Haven, in ballast.

Schr. William, Snowman, Calais 8 ds., lath to master.

Schr. J. P. Bailey, Bailey, New Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Union, Keller, Machias 6 ds., spars to master.

Schr. Sarah, Holden, Rockland 4 ds., lime to master.

Sloop New World, Ely, Fall River 2 ds., in ballast.

Sloop Mary Elizabeth, Taylor, Middletown, Ct., 2 ds.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, with mdse.

SAILED—Steamships Marion, for Charleston; Roanoke, for Richmond, &c.

WIND—During the day, W. S. W.

Miscellaneous.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The first-class, extreme clipper ship Mary Robinson, Capt. Edward McCleave, is rapidly loading, at Pier No. 12, E. R., and will sail, in W. T. Coleman & Co.'s line on the 13th July.

Capt. Miller, of the bark White Cloud, from San Juan del Norte, arrived this morning, reports: June 2, left San Juan; after much difficulty, got outside the bar and came to anchor. The old channel is fast filling up, and a new one is forming, making it unsafe for vessels to enter which draw over twelve feet. There is at present nine feet in the channel, and deeping fast. Had it not been for the strenuous exertions of the pilot, and the kind assistance received from the U. S. ship St. Louis I should not have been able to have got out until the new channel had opened sufficiently.

RICHIBUCTO, June 28.—A survey has been held on the ship Sea Belle, (previously reported,) and they recommend her reloading and proceeding on her voyage. She is making but little water, and the damage is not considered serious.—(By telegraph.)

Spoken, &c.

Antelope—Br. brig, from St. John, N. B., for Alexandria, Va., June 27, lat 37, lon. 71.

Garland—schr., from Matanzas for Portland, June 27, no lat. nor lon.

Henry Warren—bark, bd. North, June 24, lat. 30, lon. 79.

Ilva—bark, hence for St. Thomas, exchanged signals with, June 28.

Joseph H. Fish—bark, June 25, lat. 33 20, lon. 69 12.

Sarah Flagg—brig, from Portland for Sagua, June 26, lat. 35 25, lon. 74 50.

Woodstock—Br. ship, from London for Melbourne, 40 ds. out, June 4, lat. 15 12 S., lon. 31 17 W.

Queen of the Forest—bark, of Baltimore, bound E., no date, on the Banks.

Velocity—Br. bark, from Jamaica for London, May 30, lat. 42 28, lon. 43 10.

Spoken by pilot boat A. B. Neilson, No. 21—25 miles S. of Sandy Hook, bark Lenox, Capt. Viquers, from Palermo for Philadelphia, 10 ds. out.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER ARABIA.]

Arrived from New-York—June 12, Laura, at Bremen; 15th, Centurion, at Falmouth; 16th, Antarctic, at Liverpool; 17th, P. Fillmore, at Deal.

Arrived from New-Orleans—June 13, Kate Dyer, at Bremen; 15th, Heidelberg, at Havre; John Patten, Rosalie, Harraskeet, Tempest, Mary Ogden, and C. S. Pennell, at Liverpool; 17th, Revenue, Old England, Lafayette, and James Titcomb, at ditto; 16th Mary, at Falmouth.

Arrived from Mobile—June 16, D. G. Fleming and City of New-York, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Savannah—June 16, Esmeralda, at Liverpool; 17th, Moro Castle, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Charleston—June 17, New York, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New York—June 15, Wm. Stetson, from Liverpool; 17th, Queen, Ironsides, Wm. Rathbone, and Jasper, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—June 17, Susan Hincks, from Liverpool.

Foreign Ports.

At Remedios, June 21, barks Fisk, White, for New-York; A. Mayhew, Thorpe, unc.; A. Manderson, Henderson, New-York. Brigs Lorano, Gibbs, Boston; Mary Capen, Sprague, New York; Mountain Eagle, Pray, Boston; Merryman, ——, unc.

At Pernambuco, June 6, brig Windward, Ginn, from Rio, for Philadelphia; schr. Mary Helen, Hutchinson from Mobile, for New-York. Ship Medford had been sold at auction, for $2,500. The bark Osceola, of New-Bedford, Webb, had been condemned and sold.

At Jacmel, June 18, schrs. Alexander M., Christy, for New-York, to sld. 23d; Ida Mailler, Hurlbut, do. 23d; Cherub, Putnam, do July 15; Ann Maria, do. July 10.

At Guantanamo, June 17, barks D. S. Goodell, Lee, ——; Orchilla, Deveraux, ldg. for New-York. Brig Black Squall, Burns, for Philadelphia, ready.

At Bahia, May 30, barks Arcadia and Emily Wilder, disg.; Weatherguage and brig Fairy, ldg.

At Grand Turk, T. I., June 21, brig Abby Thaxter, Larrabee, for Holmes' Hole, for orders, in 3 ds.

At Matanzas, June 17, bark Resolute, Hill, for Portland in 4 ds.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
BENEFIT OF MR. E. F. TAYLOR,
the popular and enterprising
DIRECTOR OF AMUSEMENTS
at this establishment.
THURSDAY, June 30, 1859,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Mr. HARRY PEARSON, by permission of E. Eddy, Esq., Mr. G. L. FOX, Mr. Geo. Brookes, Mr. J. Dunn, Miss Ada Price, Miss Fanny Herring, and the Bowery Company by kind permission of Fox & Lingard, Esq'rs; Bowery Theatre Conductor of Orchestra, Mr. Beissenherz; Leader, Mr. B. Dean, who have kindly volunteered their services. Wonderful Zavistowski Sisters, Infant Alice and petite Emeline, Mr. J. J. Prior, Miss Carrie Alford, and the excellent Stock Company.
AFTERNOON AT THREE O'CLOCK,
Will be presented, the favorite Comic Drama, in two acts, called
FORTUNE'S FROLIC.
After which, Mr. G. L. Fox's wonderful performance of
THE SCHOOLMASTER.
EVENING at 7½ o'clock, the favorite drama of
DON CAESAR DE BAZAN.
To conclude with the fairy drama, comprized into one act, of
THE MAGIC WELL;
Or, THE FIEND OF THE DESERT!
The Aquaria, Happy Family, Picture Gallery, &c., &c., all here yet.
Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents. Parquet seats 13 cents additional.